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County Borough

of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
HUDDERSFIELD
FOR THE YEAR 1970

J. S. W. BRIERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

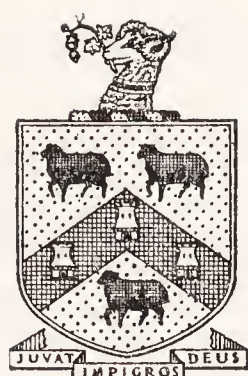
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



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J. S. W. BRIERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES — 31st December, 1970

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Arthur J. Hazelden)

Chairman: Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J. M. Woodhouse

Alderman	D. Graham, C.B.E.	Councillor	L. C. Medley
„	V. Sisson	„	M. Newbould
Councillor	F. Armitage	„	N. Paxman
„	B. Dwyer	„	M. I. Smith
„	A. J. England	„	J. Truman
„	A. A. Heap	„	G. Wetherby
„	B. H. Jenkins	„	H. Wilkinson

Co-opted Member:

H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B., The Grange, Bryan Road, Edgerton

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Arthur J. Hazelden)

Chairman: Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J. M. Woodhouse

Alderman	D. Graham, C.B.E.	Councillor	M. I. Smith
„	V. Sisson	„	G. Wetherby
Councillor	A. A. Heap	„	H. Wilkinson
„	N. Paxman		

A. L. G. Smith, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)

H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B., The Grange, Bryan Road, Edgerton
(Representing The Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Arthur J. Hazelden)

Chairman: Alderman T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor L. Brook

Alderman	M. H. Goodier	Councillor	A. J. England
„	T. Hartley	„	J. C. Galvin
„	C. Stephenson	„	B. H. Jenkins
Councillor	B. Armitage	„	N. Paxman
„	G. I. Beaumont	„	M. I. Smith
„	S. Cliffe	„	G. Wetherby

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Arthur J. Hazelden)

Chairman: Councillor B. Dwyer

Deputy Chairman: Alderman P. Wadsworth

Alderman	N. B. Whittell	Councillor	L. C. Medley
Councillor	H. Ainley	„	J. Mernagh
„	F. Armitage	„	F. Mitchell
„	G. I. Beaumont	„	G. Powner
„	T. Bray	„	A. W. Sykes
„	F. Lodge		

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

J. S. W. BRIERLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

R. Singh, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Commenced 27.7.70)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Medical Officer in Department:

P. Wintersgill, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Commenced 15.4.70)

L. Fletcher, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 16.1.70)

Medical Officers in Department

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health)

J. M. Wilby, M.A., M.B.B. Chir., D.R.C.O.G.

S. R. Lakshmi, M.B.B.S., D.C.H. (Commenced 28.9.70)

A. J. Piracha, M.B.B.S. (Commenced 14.9.70)

P. Wintersgill, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (to 14.4.70)

CONSULTANTS

* Ophthalmic Consultant:

Y. G. M. Bham M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

* Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. H. Annan, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

* Consultant in Subnormality:

M. B. Guckian, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.

* Psychiatrist:

Irene E. Turgel, M.D.

Paediatrician:

W. P. Sweetnam, M.B., D.P.H. D.C.H. (Commenced 13.4.70)

Consultant Obstetrician:

E. Gledhill, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

* By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board

HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

15

Tuberculosis Visitor:

1

Part-Time Health Visitors:

2

Temporary Clinic Nurses:

Full-Time

3

Part-Time

5

DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)

Chief Dental Officer

J. A. E. Morris, B.CH.D., L.D.S., D.D.P.H., R.C.S.

Senior Dental Officer

J. Teasdale, B.CH.D.

Part-Time Dental Officers

4

Dental Auxiliary Full Time

2

Part Time

1

Dental Technician

1

Part-Time Orthodontist

1

Part-Time Anaesthetist

1

Clerk/Dental Attendants

6

DAY NURSERIES

Matrons – Leeds Road:

Mrs. I. M. Budd, S.R.N.

Milnsbridge:

Miss L. D. Pogson, N.N.E.B.

Southgate

Mrs. A. Graiger, R.F.N.

Cambridge Road

Mrs. M. Dawson, R.F.N.

Other Staff:

Deputy Matrons

4

Senior Staff Nurses/Wardens

3

Nursery Nurses

16

Student Nurses

32

Nursery Assistants

1

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss J. M. Ridyard, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Admin. Diploma)

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss J. Tong, R.S.C.N., S.C.M.

District Midwives: Full Time 4

Part Time 1

Pupil Midwives 1

HOME NURSING

Superintendent:

Miss G. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Assistant Superintendent:

Mrs. J. Redhead, S.R.N., Q.N.

District Nurses:

Full-Time: 13

Part-Time: 11

Students: 2

Bathing Attendants: 2

HOME VISITOR

D. Cartwright

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist:

Vacant.

PUBLIC ANALYST

H. T. Lea & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists

Analyst:

R. Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Analyst:

N. Harrison, M.CHEM.A., A.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. Ellam, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

P. Midgley, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspectors: 4

Assistant Public Health Inspectors: 12

Technical Assistants: 3

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 4

MENTAL HEALTH

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Mrs. J. M. Theodoulou, B.A. (Commenced 29.6.70)

F. Wood (Retired 26.5.70)

Mental Welfare Officers: 6

Junior Training Centre:

Supervisor: Miss G. M. Butterworth, DIP. N.A.M.H.

Senior Assistant Supervisor: 1

Assistant Supervisors: 7

Nursery Nurses: 2

Manager Adult Training Centre,

Psychiatric Day Centre & Hostels

A. F. Shelton, DIP.N.A.M.H.

Adult Training Centre:

Deputy Manager: 1

Instructors: 4

Psychiatric Day Centre:

Deputy Manager: 1

Instructor: 1

Hostels:

Wardens: 2

Deputy Wardens: 1

CHIROPODY

Chief Chiropodist: R. M. Naylor, M.CH.S., S.R.CH., F.R.S.H.

Chiropodists:

2

HOME HELP

Organiser: Mrs. M. Barraclough, S.E.N. (Commenced 19.6.70)

Miss P. England, S.R.N. (Retired 18.6.70)

Assistant Organiser: Mrs. M. Bywater (Commenced 24.8.70)

Mrs. M. Barraclough, S.E.N. (to 18.6.70)

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: G. Lunn, F.I.A.O.

Deputy Ambulance Officer: L. Whiteley, A.I.A.O.

Control Room Officer: G. Triggs, GRAD. I.A.O.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL

Principal Lay Administrative Officer: J. L. Ellis, A.M.I.P.M., A.M.B.I.M.

Lay Administrative Officer: P. R. Haigh

Administrative Officers:

Miss A. Berry (deceased 26.2.70)

Mrs. D. Kergson

Miss D. Jessop

Clerks:

21

Shorthand/Typists

5

OTHER HEALTH DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

					Full-Time	Part-Time
Ambulance:	Shift Leaders	..	..		4	—
	Drivers	..	..	..	38	—
	Maintenance	..	..	..	3	—
	Clerk/Telephonists	..	..	..	3	—
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	2	—
Drain Flushers	..	..	..	..	1	—
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	9	—
Home Helps	..	..	..	..	6	164
Domestics	..	..	..	..	7	21
Others	..	..	..	..	4	4

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD.

Telephone No. Huddersfield 22133.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1970.

I think it is only right and proper to start by making reference to the death of Miss Alice Berry during the year. Miss Berry served the Health Committee for forty-seven years. The contribution she always made to the Department was far above that which could be reasonably expected. Her service to the Committee and the Department will be sadly missed.

The chronic shortage of both Medical and Dental Staff, which we have experienced so much in Huddersfield, improved during the year. Dr. Singh was appointed as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Drs. Lakshmi, Piracha and Wilby were appointed as full-time Medical Officers in Department. Mr. Teasdale was appointed as Senior Dental Officer and with an increase from one to two on the staff of the Dental Auxiliaries, the Dental Services shows a considerable improvement.

Dr. W. P. Sweetnam, Consultant Paediatrician, commenced a weekly session in the Health Department in April, 1970.

Unhappily, I have to report that Infectious Diseases have called upon the resources of the Department more than for a good number of years. Whereas the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified shows no appreciable variation from the previous year, I regret to report that Venereal Disease has reached an all time high level in Huddersfield.

The Department has been extremely busy in the tracing of enteric fever carriers, with some measure of success, but the year has been most marked by a very large number of Salmonella notifications.

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred, which was traced through the retailer to the slaughterhouse. The cause of the trouble proved to be infected chicken carcasses and, although only a relatively small number of cases were notified to the Department, from work we carried out on sewer swabs it was evident that the outbreak was fairly widespread.

A new Day Nursery for fifty children, built under the Urban Programme, was opened by the Chairman of Health Committee, Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., on the 14th October, 1970, and marked an important step forward in the Day Nursery provision in Huddersfield. The Authority now has 187 places available.

In Mental Health, two major steps forward occurred during the year. A careful appraisal of Fieldhead Hostel and its function resulted in it being converted into a Hostel where rooms are let, the patients preparing their own food and only being under occasional supervision. The Hostel is now to cater for not only psychiatric patients but also subnormal patients who are capable of managing in such an environment. The results of this change have been most gratifying and have proved acceptable to the residents.

The opening of the Junior Training Centre at Highfields fills a long needed gap in the service for the severely subnormal child, the Junior Training Centre being transferred from our temporary accommodation at Outlane Junior And Infants School and the Special Care Unit at Brook House being closed. The new Centre has been built to accommodate ninety-six children and includes a Special Care and Nursery Unit, which was opened on the 14th October, 1970 by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A holiday was arranged for twenty-four severely subnormal persons from the Adult Training Centre and Clare House Hostel. The success of this venture has encouraged the Department to make arrangements for a two weeks holiday during 1971.

During the year two Renal Dialysis Units were installed in the Borough.

I have to report that the infant mortality rate is 24 as compared with 23 in 1969. This compares unfavourably with the infant mortality rate for England and Wales which is 18. Over the last four years the infant mortality rate in this Authority has fallen from 34 to its present figure. This improvement has not been shown in illegitimate infants which still remains high at 42.

The Child Welfare Clinic at Netherton was transferred to more suitable accommodation at the Village Hall in January, 1970. The new accommodation was made available for Chiropody Services.

Work in the infant Welfare Clinics has shown a marked increase over the previous year. 21,675 attended in 1970 as compared with an attendance of 19,682 in 1969.

The Department became aware of only one case of rickets, which is a welcome improvement from the previous year.

In January, 1970, arrangements were completed for the screening of all infants by means of the Guthrie Test. We are indebted to Dr. Black of the Pathology Department, Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, for this facility. The Guthrie Test is superior to the Phenistix Test and, therefore, all Phenistix testing has been discontinued.

Cervical Cytology shows a marked increase over the previous year, particularly due to the fact that it has been possible, with improved medical staffing, to take the step of offering industry the service within the works itself. This work, unfortunately, is entirely dependent

upon the facilities available and has only limited application to the problem as a whole.

As has been the practice in previous years, one exhibition was held. The Nursing Services excelled themselves in their efforts and about one thousand visitors were attracted. The number attending did not really do justice to the tremendous work put in by the three branches of the Nursing Service.

As a consequence of the Policy of Committee to open Chiropody Clinics in the districts of Huddersfield, a large proportion of the additional work load which the Chiropody Service has been called upon to carry has been done through the Clinic. Domiciliary patients, although increasing in number, have not increased in the fashion that has been experienced with regard to the Clinic cases. The increase in Establishment of Chiropodists from three to four, which was agreed upon by Committee, has brought no improvement in the Service, because of difficulty in filling the post and, therefore, I regret to report that the number of treatments per patient has fallen during 1970 and is likely to remain in this state until the Establishment is filled or until the number of patients requiring the Service declines.

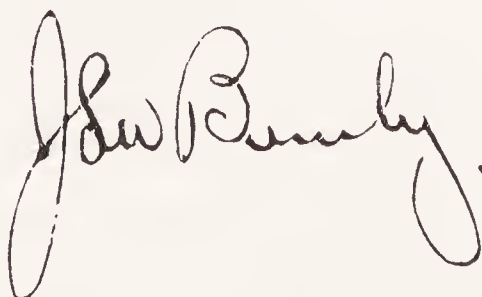
The progress towards securing a cleaner atmosphere in the Borough received a severe setback during January, 1970, when Committee were obliged to apply to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the suspension of Smoke Control Orders in the Borough, due to the shortage of solid smokeless fuel. The Suspension Order came into force on the 21st January, 1970 and remained in force until the 30th April, 1970.

I am pleased to report that during the latter half of 1970 the shortage of solid smokeless fuel was not acute and no action was necessary by the Committee.

The Slum Clearance Programme continued during the year – 325 houses being represented in Clearance Areas and 59 for Closing Order, Demolition Order or Certificate of Unfitness proceedings.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help I have received from the Staff of the Department, the help and advice I have received from the Chairman of the Committee and the Committees themselves.

Yours faithfully,



Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,147 acres.
Population:	1961 Census—130,302. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1970—129,840.
Density of Population:	9.23 persons per acre
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1961—46,202
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1971—47,233.
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1971	£4,737,178
Estimated product of a 1p. rate: (1971/1972).	£45,956.

Live Births

Number	2,378
Rate per 1000 population	18.30

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	10
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Stillbirths

Number	33
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14

Total Live and Still Births.. .. .	2,411
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Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	56
---	----

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24
--	----

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21
--	----

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	42
--	----

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16
--	----

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13
---	----

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27
--	----

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	--
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	--

Death rate—all causes	14.40
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VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

There were 3,291 live births notified as occurring in Huddersfield during 1970. This figure includes babies born in Huddersfield to mothers who live outside the town, and the Registrar General's figure of live births occurring to Huddersfield residents was 2,378. 178 children were born at home in Huddersfield, so that approximately 7.48% were domiciliary deliveries.

The Birth Rate was 18.30 as against a rate of 18.40 in 1969.

The Comparability Factor of 1.05 supplied by the Registrar General makes possible a comparison with other areas in the country. The corrected Birth Rate for Huddersfield is 19.2.

Stillbirths

The stillbirths number 33 giving a Rate of 14 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. This is a decrease of 5 stillbirths when compared with the previous year.

Infant Mortality

There were 56 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 54 in 1969. The Infant Mortality Rate is, therefore, 24 per 1,000 live births, compared with 23 for 1969.

Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life were 39, giving a Neo-Natal Mortality Rate of 16, which is 2 less than 1969.

Peri-Natal Mortality

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined together form a fairly reliable index of the loss of life associated with the risks of pregnancy and delivery.

In 1970 there were 64 cases, giving a Peri-Natal Mortality Rate of 26 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, which is 4 fewer per 1,000 than last year.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during 1970, compared with one in 1969.

Illegitimacy Birth Rate for the past 10 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:

1970	10.00	1965	12.39
1969	12.00	1964	11.12
1968	11.69	1963	12.38
1967	11.89	1962	10.42
1966	13.00	1961	8.16

Illegitimate infant deaths for the past 10 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate births:

1970	42	1965	26
1969	35	1964	36
1968	45	1963	39
1967	49	1962	27
1966	45	1961	16

Deaths

During 1970, 1,874 deaths occurred amongst Huddersfield residents. When corrected by the Comparability Factor this gives a Death Rate from all causes of 14.3 compared with 13.6 in 1969.

The Tables on pages 16, 17 and 18, give details of the principal causes of death at all ages. There was an increase of 17 in the total deaths registered compared with the figures for 1969.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were:

1. Ischaemic Heart Disease
2. Various Types of Neoplasm
3. Cerebrovascular Disease

It will be noted from these Tables that during 1970, the Registrar General sub-divided the causes of death into more causes than in previous years.

Heart Disease

During 1970 there were 590 deaths from heart disease, being a decrease of 33 on the figure for the previous year.

There were 273 male and 213 female deaths from ischaemic heart disease.

Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia, was 349, an increase of 4 on the figures for 1969. The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death during 1970:—

			Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm—	STOMACH..	..	28	20
"	"	LUNG, BRONCHUS	62	13
"	"	BREAST ..	1	35
"	"	UTERUS ..	—	16
"	"	LEUKAEMIA ..	5	4
Other malignant neoplasms, etc	..	..	78	87

Cancer of the lung shows a decrease of 2 on the previous year's figure for males, and no change for females. The following figures show the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the past 15 years:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1970	62	13	75
1969	64	13	77
1968	69	10	79
1967	68	13	81
1966	58	11	69
1965	59	8	67
1964	67	13	80
1963	49	19	68
1962	55	15	70
1961	47	7	54
1960	51	8	59
1959	52	10	62
1958	49	8	57
1957	52	12	64
1956	38	6	44

Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from bronchitis and emphysema were less than in 1969, the figures being 53 in men and 19 in women, compared with 55 in men and 20 in women in 1969.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were 2 less — the figure for 1970 being 3 males and 1 female compared with 4 males and 2 females in 1969.

Male and Female Deaths

The principal diseases with the higher mortality in males were:

	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	1
Late effects of respiratory T.B.	1	—
Meningococcal infection	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm — Buccal Cavity etc. ..	4	—
„ „ — Stomach	28	20
„ „ — Larynx	4	—
„ „ — Lung, Broncheus	62	13
„ „ — Prostate	4	—
Leukaemia	5	4
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	2	1
Meningitis	1	—
Multiple Sclerosis	3	—
Other diseases of nervous system	12	4
Ischaemic heart disease	273	213
Pneumonia	72	66
Bronchitis and Emphysema	53	19
Asthma	4	1
Peptic Ulcer	10	3
Cirrhosis of liver	5	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	18	6
Motor vehicle accidents	23	6
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	10	8
All other external causes	3	1

The diseases with the higher mortality in females were:

	Females	Males
Malignant Neoplasm — Intestine	29	27
„ „ — Breast	35	1
„ „ — Uterus	16	—
Other malignant neoplasms	54	35
Diabetes Mellitus	7	5
Other endocrine etc. diseases	5	1
Anaemias	3	2
Hypertensive Disease	24	7
Other forms of heart disease	53	33
Cerebrovascular disease	180	87
Other diseases of circulatory system	55	28
Influenza	16	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	9
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	5	1
Other diseases of digestive system	16	8
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	—
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	6	2
Congenital anomalies	8	5
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	4	3
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	9	4
All other accidents	25	11

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER 1 YEAR

There were 56 deaths in this group, due to the following causes:—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Congenital defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Respiratory distress – one associated with Rhesus incompatibility								2
Renal failure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Heart failure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neo-natal hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral anoxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Subdural haemorrhage		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tension pneumothorax		..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Comparison of deaths from prematurity

1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
28	26	20	32	18

Immigrant Deaths under 1 year

	1970	1969	1968	1967
West Indian	5	3	5	5
Asiatics	11	11	7	12
TOTAL West Indian and Asiatics	16	14	12	17
Half West Indian	0	2	1	2
Half Asiatics	0	1	1	1
TOTAL Half West Indian and Half Asiatic	0	3	2	3

Comments

West Indian deaths	—	Increase of 2
Asiatic deaths	—	Figure same as for 1969
Half West Indian deaths	—	Decrease of 2
Half Asiatic deaths	—	Decrease of 1

Although there has been a decrease of 49, from 212 to 163 West Indian births and a decrease of 63, from 365 to 302 Asiatic births, there is no decrease in the number of deaths in these groups.

CREMATIONS

During the year, the Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Referee for 2,126 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 702 males and 627 females were formerly resident in the Borough, and 432 males and 365 females were from other areas. 69·84 % of persons who died in Huddersfield were cremated.

QUEEN STREET MISSION

During the year the Department was responsible for the exhumation of the bodies at the Queen Street Mission. May I take this opportunity of thanking the Reverend Lawton and the Trustees for allowing the scientific investigations which were carried out. These investigations were with the approval of the Home Office.

I am pleased to say that the bodies removed were cremated in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Trustees.

The work took six days, with a total of 83 bodies and one stillbirth being removed.

My sincere thanks go to the Parks and Cemeteries Department for their help in removing stonework surrounding the coffins and to my own staff, who provided not only the brains but the brawn which made the scientific work possible. I would also wish to say that the University of Leeds provided advice, help and resources most willingly, and it is largely due to the staff of that University that much of the scientific information was obtained.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures)

[illegible]

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures) continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
						1-4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
B21	DIABETES MELLITUS

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures) continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 and over
B36	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B37	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
B46 (8) OTHER DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B38	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	10
B39	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
B46 (9) OTHER DISEASES, GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
B46(10) DISEASES OF SKIN, SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(11) DISEASES OF MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
B42	M	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE47	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE48	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE49	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE50	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	915	24	9	3	4	18	10	13	60	194	308	272
	F	959	15	8	5	1	2	5	15	39	122	244	503

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

CAUSE	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-65	65+	TOTAL
Burns	M						
	F	1					1
Scalds	M						
	F	1					1
Poisoning ..	M					1	1
	F						
Inhalation of Vomit	M			1			1
	F						
Falls	M			1		6	7
	F					10	10
TOTAL		2		2		17	21

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN HOSPITAL

CAUSE	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-65	65+	TOTAL
Fell at Mill Hill Hospital	M						
	F					1	1
Fell at St. Luke's Hospital	M						
	F					1	1
TOTAL						2	2

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

CAUSE	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-65	65+	TOTAL
Multiple crush injuries when a building collapsed and fell	M			2			2
	F						
Fell from mill chimney on which he was working fracturing and dislocating back	M				1		1
	F						
Anoxia from Carbon Dioxide inhalation sustained at I.C.I. works	M				1		1
	F						
Fell in Thorp Lane, Almondbury	M					1	1
	F						
TOTAL				2	2	1	5

DEATHS DUE TO MURDER

CAUSE	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-65	65+	TOTAL
	M						NIL
	F						NIL

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS — THE ROAD

CAUSE	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-65	65+	TOTAL
Knocked down by Motor Car on the road	M	2	2	5	3		12
	F			1	3		4
Struck by Motor Car whilst crossing the Highway	M		1		1	2	4
	F					1	1
Fractured skull and macerated brain due to accident on the road	M			2			2
	F						
Head injuries sustained when driving a motor vehicle on the highway and struck a wall	M		1		1		2
	F						
Multiple injuries sustained when driving a motor car which was in collision with a motor van	M			1			1
	F					1	1
Pillion passenger on a motor cycle thrown from machine	M			1			1
	F						
Motor car overturned on the highway	M				1		1
	F						
TOTAL		2	4	10	9	4	29

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

CAUSE	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-65	65+	TOTAL
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	M		1	1	2		4
	F			1			1
Overdose of Barbiturate	M			1			1
Balance of Mind Disturbed	F				2		2
Hanging	M			2	1		3
	F			1		1	2
Phenol Poisoning by Taking Zan Izal	M			1			1
	F						
Killed Herself by Drowning While the Balance of the Mind was Disturbed	M						
	F					1	1
Killed Himself by Taking an Overdose of Amithyptylene Drug	M			1			1
	F						
TOTAL			1	8	5	2	16

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Civic Centre, High Street, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal Clinic and Mothercraft Classes:	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Relaxation Classes:	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Civic Centre,
High Street, Huddersfield.

Child Welfare Clinic: (Including Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics)	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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Also held at

- (i) Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday morning, 10 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Every Thursday morning, 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
- (iii) Southfield, Daw Royds, Almondbury, Huddersfield.
Every Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iv) The Grove Place Chapel Sunday School, Long Lane, Dalton,
Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Every Thursday afternoon, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
- (v) The Bradley Civic Youth Club, Bradley Road, Bradley, Hudders-
field.
Every Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (vi) The Crosland Moor Parish Hall, DeTrafford Street, Crosland Moor,
Huddersfield.
Every Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (vii) The Village Hall, Meltham Road, Natherton, Huddersfield.
Every Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

Held at the Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield.
Tuesday evenings (By appointment)

EYE CLINIC

Thursday: 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield.

Dental Clinic:	Monday to Friday:
	Morning: 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon
	Afternoon: 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic:	Wednesday: 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Held at the Physiotherapy Department,
Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield.

Monday	..	9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	..	9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday		9 a.m. to 12 noon and 4.15 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	..	9 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday	..	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield.

Monday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.
Other times by arrangement.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Every Monday evening 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Every Wednesday morning 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Every Wednesday afternoon 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
First & third Wednesday Evenings 6.00–8.00 p.m.
Every Thursday morning 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
First & third Tuesdays for Immigrants 10.00–11.30 a.m.
(By appointment)

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

Every Tuesday morning 9.20 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22.

CARE OF
MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														
Weight at birth	Born in hospital			Born at home or in a nursing home			Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					Born		PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS
				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home			Total births							
	Died			Died			Died			Died				
	(1) Total births	(2) within 24 hrs. of birth	(3) in 1 and under 7 days	(4) in 7 and under 28 days	(5) Total births	(6) within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) in 1 and under 7 days	(8) in 7 and under 28 days	(9) Total births	(10) within 24 hrs. of birth	(11) in 1 and under 7 days	(12) in 7 and under 28 days	(13) in hospital	
1 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
2 Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	13	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
3 Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	22	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
4 Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	35	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	77	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	150	16	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-

CHILD WELFARE

Clinics

Last year's decrease in the total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare clinics was reversed in 1970 and this year's figures show an increase of approximately 2000.

Last year's decrease at Greenhead clinic has continued but attendances at Bradley, Dalton and Netherton clinics show a marked increase.

				1969	1970
Central	..	..	..	6,812	7,432
Almondbury	..	..	..	2,018	2,018
Brackenhall:					
Tuesday	..	..	..	2,088	2,070
Thursday	..	..	..	200	260
Bradley	..	..	..	1,489	1,914
Crosland Moor	..	..	..	2,745	2,707
Dalton	..	..	..
Tuesday	..	..	..	790	1,151
Thursday	..	..	..	2,344	2,513
Greenhead	..	..	..	616	587
Netherton	..	..	..	580	1,023
Total Attendances	..	..		19,682	21,675

In addition, 640 attendances were recorded at the clinic for the screening of babies' and toddlers' hearing.

Three Year Old Examinations

The total number of examinations was 1,347. 159 children were referred for treatment and 419 were kept under observation.

Infant Mortality

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 56. Of these, 32 babies died during the first week of life, out of a total of 39 who died in the first month.

Deaths during the First Month

The main cause of death was again prematurity, 28 babies dying as a result of this. Five babies had congenital defects and 2 died from infections. Two deaths were due to respiratory distress, one of these being associated with Rhesus incompatibility. Subdural haemorrhage and tension pneumothorax accounted for the other two.

Deaths between One and Twelve Months

Of the 17 deaths occurring in this group, 9 were due to infections, 2 to congenital abnormalities, 2 to renal failure, 1 to heart failure, 1 to neo-natal hepatitis, 1 to cerebral anoxia and 1 to intussusception.

Out of the 56 cases, 15 were the mother's first child and 16 the second. The remainder ranged from 3rd to 9th child in the family.

11 of the 56 were Asiatics and 5 West Indian.

Immigrant Children

The number of births was as follows:—

				1968	1969	1970
West Indians	..	..	..	217	212	163
Asiatics	..	..	..	338	365	302
TOTAL	..	..	..	555	577	465
Half West Indian	..	..	..	48	47	55
Half Asiatics	..	..	..	22	14	18
				70	61	73

Last year's disturbing number of cases of rickets has not been repeated. There were 12 new cases reported in 1969 and one case in 1970.

Congenital Abnormalities

A total of 29 cases was notified to the Ministry of Health in 1970. This includes babies born alive and stillborn, with congenital abnormalities.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

As a result of a considerable percentage of unmarried mothers not wishing for any hostel accommodation as they were able to stay at home or make their own arrangements, the Huddersfield Mission Home and the St. Katherine's Hostel amalgamated.

The following organizations continue to be paid a grant by the Huddersfield Corporation and to care for some of the unmarried mothers whose homes are in the Huddersfield area:—

Bryanwood with St. Katherine's, Bryanwood, Edgerton, Huddersfield.

The Leeds Diocesan Rescue, Protection & Child Welfare Society.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

(Dr.) MARGARET H. ROSS

The Cytology Clinic continues its good work, total cases seen this year 1,124 of which 921 were new cases and 203 repeat cases. Suspicious smears 10 and positive smears 6.

Most months it has been necessary to hold one or two extra sessions in order to keep the working list under control.

Two firms have availed themselves of the offer to examine their women workpeople:— we held three sessions in the I.C.I. Medical Clinic and had two sessions in the Civic Centre for members of the G.P.O.

We are now sending for women to have routine repeat smears, patients who came to us in the early days of the clinic in 1966.

The following Table shows the number of patients dealt with at the Cervical Cytology Clinic held in the Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield, since the Clinic opened on the 10th May, 1966.

Year	Number of Patients	Number of Repeat Examinations	Positive Cases
1970	1124	203	6
1969	799	130	5
1968	805	52	1
1967	540	123	4
1966 from 10.5.1966	464	—	3

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

We are indebted to Dr. J. M. F. Brigg for the report in connection with the Family Planning Services in Huddersfield, which are provided at 22 Greenhead Road, no charge being made by the Local Authority for this accommodation.

The year of 1970 has been another year of development, with increasing numbers of patients. The Family Planning Association was again paid a grant of £100 by the Huddersfield Corporation. This helps to provide free treatment for some of those cases recommended on social grounds for assistance. All other patients pay a consultant fee and for their supplies.

Most of the sessions are now staffed by two doctors and nursing staff to enable more patients to be seen. The special session on Tuesday mornings is well supported by those Pakistani patients who do not speak English. With the aid of interpreters we are managing to help these patients. They require more frequent visits and supervision but return regularly bringing fresh patients with them.

In order to try and overcome the very heavy clinic sessions, especially in the evenings, an appointment system is being introduced.

The clinic continues to do cervical smear tests on all new patients. These are repeated in 12 months time and each 3 years thereafter. Halifax Cytology Department have undertaken to report on these for the clinic, as the Huddersfield Infirmary was unable to cope with the numbers owing to shortage of technicians.

New Patients in 1970	..	..	..	793
Patients attending for Birth Control	..			5488
Subfertility patients	..	..	..	2
Consultation only	..	..	..	59

				Clinic Sessions	Doctor Sessions
General Birth Control	..	..	..	109	152
Oral Contraceptive	..	..	..	45	90
Intra uterine device	..	..	..	46	92
Mixed session (Immigrant)	..	..	..	21	21
No. of Cervical smears taken	..	..	..	1311	
Positive smears	..	..	..	3	

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Number of children who attended during the year				Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns (5) - (8)	Number of children referred elsewhere	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year
Born in 1970	Born in 1969	Born in 1965-1968	Total	Medical officers	Health visitors	G.Ps. employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical staff			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1436	2096	2806	6338	409	168	138	—	715	350	1205

Premises

	Purpose built (1)	Adapted (2)	Occupied on a sessional basis (3)	Total (4)
Number of premises in use at end of year	1	3	4	8

HEARING CLINIC

Children at Risk. Routine

Under 1 year
1 to 5 years
Over 5 years

172
247
25

Total

444

Referred for further investigation 72

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of Children Examined 1347

					Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
UNCLEANLINESS					—	1
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
Impetigo					2	1
Eczema					5	30
Athletes Foot					—	—
Scabies					1	1
Minor Injuries					—	—
OTHER SKIN (Non T.B.)					10	19
EYE—						
Blepharitis					—	—
Conjunctivitis					—	—
Squint					16	22
Defective Vision					3	2
Other conditions					1	1
EAR—						
Defective hearing					1	8
Otitis Media					7	13
Other conditions					1	3
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils					8	12
Adenoids					—	—
Tonsils and Adenoids					2	—
Other Conditions					7	19
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non T.B.)—					2	26
DEFECTIVE SPEECH					9	43
DEFECTIVE TEETH					19	13
HEART DISEASE—						
Functional					4	26
ANAEMIA					—	3
HERNIA					1	12
LUNGS						
Bronchitis					2	1
Other Non T.B.					3	7
NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Epilepsy					1	3
Other					1	3
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—						
Pes Planus					16	16
Rickets					—	1
Other					32	52
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES					5	81
TOTAL					159	419

DAY NURSERIES

The number of Day Nurseries in the Borough on the 1st January, 1970 for which the Corporation is responsible, was three. On the 14th October, 1970, a fourth Day Nursery was opened, having been built under the Urban Programme. The total number of places available from this date was 187.

These Nurseries are essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. The Day Nurseries aim to provide a background and, as far as is compatible with the children's ages, try to educate them in good habits as well as seeing that they enjoy playing in company with other children.

Attendance during the year has maintained a fairly high level.

The Nurseries have been training grounds for Girl Guides to take Child Care Badges. An interest is still being shown by University Students, College Students, and others, in the Nurseries, and many persons have been offered the facilities of looking round the Nurseries to further their various studies. The Nursery Matrons take part in Careers Conventions for local schools. One Nursery Matron continues to give academic training to the Nursery Students for the N.N.E.B. Certificate and all Nurseries are registered as Training Nurseries for this Certificate.

	STAFF-POSITION AT YEAR END			ATTENDANCES		
	Nursing Staff		Domestic Staff Maximum Number employed during year	Average daily attendance during year		
	Actual	Equiv- alent		Under 2	2 - 5	Total
Leeds Road	16	11½	5	15.13	24.71	39.84
Milnsbridge	13	8½	4	9.02	29.63	38.65
Southgate	14	8	4	11.32	26.94	38.26
Cambridge Road	17	11	4	9.16	12.90	22.06
Total	60	38½	17			

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE - 1970

JOHN A. E. MORRIS, B.CH.D., L.D.S., D.D.P.H., R.C.S.

Chief Dental Officer

Most of our pre-school patients attend in the first instance complaining of pain, or following trauma. The teeth have undergone decay to such a degree that extraction is indicated and the child's introduction to dentistry and the dental surroundings is a general anaesthetic. This first impression will be instrumental in determining the child's attitude to dental treatment for many years to come, unless the time, care and patience is taken to regain the confidence of the child. Seldom does the parent help; often the mother unwittingly frightens the child by comments which are intended to comfort him. "It won't hurt" said by the mother as the child enters the surgery only does harm by instilling the idea of pain into the child's mind.

Present day dentistry gives rise to pain only on rare occasions. With modern equipment and the latest local anaesthetic agents there is nothing to fear in the placing of a filling; modern techniques and drugs render a general anaesthetic a smooth and uneventful affair. We are indebted to the Consultant Anaesthetist for his understanding and kindness with the smallest of our patients.

During the year the problem of staffing has completely resolved and we are fortunate in having a full time Senior Dental Officer and two full time dental auxiliaries. The part time staff consists of four dentists and one dental auxiliary. The three auxiliaries between them treat the vast majority of pre-school children: their training, temperament and age render them particularly suitable for the management of infants in the dental chair, and most young children prefer to be treated by female personnel. Dental Auxiliaries are also highly trained in dental health education and patients are told of the importance of regular tooth brushing and regular dental examinations when they are at an impressionable and receptive age.

During the year I carried out a retrospective investigation into the efficacy of dental auxiliaries and their place in the Local Authority Dental Services. The results showed that they have become an indispensable part of our dental team, and that for maximum efficiency, a ratio of one dentist to two auxiliaries is ideal.

During the latter part of the year the Senior Dental Officer, Mr. J. Teasdale conducted a survey on school entrants, comparing those of West Indian descent with a control group of the indigenous population. The results on the treatment level and caries experience in the pre-school years are awaited.

The Department has continued to treat patients falling within the scope of the Mental Health Service. The main sources of patients have been the Adult Training Centre and Clare House Hostel. My sincere thanks are due to Mr. A. F. Shelton for his help and co-operation. This work is extremely rewarding and arrangements must be made for it to continue when the forthcoming administrative changes have taken place.

The statistical returns follow the pattern set in previous years, the amount of work done per session remaining constant. There has been a slight improvement in the filling to extraction ratio, we now fill two deciduous teeth for every three extracted from pre-school children. There has been a drop in the number of sessions devoted to pre-school work, this is the result of staffing problems earlier in the year.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

Part A. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment During Year	Children 0-4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
First Visit	1	278	13	9
Subsequent Visits	2	173	14	24
Total Visits		451		33
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year.	3	3	15	—
Treatment provided during the year—				
Number of Fillings	4	314	16	14
Teeth Filled	5	262	17	14
Teeth Extracted	6	417	18	6
General Anaesthetics given	7	155	19	—
Emergency Visits by Patients	8	30	20	1
Patients X-Rayed	9	3	21	1
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Re- moval of Stains from the teeth (Prophy- laxis)	10	13	22	6
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	11	19	—	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—	23	—
Inlays	—	—	24	—
Crowns	—	—	25	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the Year	12	179	26	1

Part B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	27	1
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	28	1
Number of Dentures Supplied	29	4

Part C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	30	—
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Part D. Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year	A.	186	D.	8
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	B.	122	E.	7
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	C.	122	F.	7

Part E. Sessions

**Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent
Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and
Child Welfare Patients:**

For Treatment	G.	58
For Health Education	H.	3

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets are obtainable from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9.0 a.m.—5.0 p.m. Monday to Thursday 9.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Friday
Almondbury Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday
Brackenhall Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Tuesday 10.0 a.m.—11.30 a.m. every Thursday
Bradley Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Monday
Crosland Moor Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Thursday
Dalton Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Tuesday 1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon every Tuesday
Netherton Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Monday

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Against coupons	4569	3517	1428	1337	91	123	3889	4111
Sales	5869	4499	2540	2427	3099	3492	38204	43470
To Hospitals	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day Nurseries	—	—	234	295	—	—	310	376
TOTALS	10448	8016	4202	4059	3190	3615	42403	47957

SECTION 23.

MIDWIFERY

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

MISS JEAN MARY RIDYARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., ADMIN. DIPLOMA
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

STAFF

Although one midwife resigned to return to hospital, 1970 has shown an overall improvement in the staff situation. A full-time midwife was appointed in April and one in September. A part-time midwife was also appointed in February.

At the time of this report the staff stands at:—

- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
- 1 Deputy Superintendent/Teaching Midwife
- 3 Teaching Midwives
- 1 Non Teaching Midwife
- 1 Part Time Midwife

Seven pupils have completed their training during 1970 and one is in the school at the time of this report.

The programme of training in Community Health and the Social Services continues to be very successful, thanks to the kind co-operation of the various heads of departments.

In October a routine inspection of the training school was made by Miss M. Turner, Educational Supervisor for the Central Midwives Board, which was apparently satisfactory.

Miss J. Tong attended a course on the Teaching of Parentcraft in December of this year.

Relaxation, mothercraft and parentcraft classes for the patients have been continued throughout the year.

The Consultant Obstetrician to the domiciliary midwifery service, Mr. E. Gledhill, has continued with his fortnightly sessions at the Civic Centre Ante-Natal Clinic. Throughout the year, these have proved to be of considerable help to the General Practitioners and Midwives.

Plans are at present going forward to introduce routine screening of all cases booked – for asymptomatic bacteriuria.

Due to the alteration in the length of stay at the local hospitals, the numbers of early hospital discharges has shown a slight decrease. Although at the time of this report, the number of planned forty-eight hour discharge is increasing – and will reflect on the statistics for 1971.

1970							
Cases booked	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Cases attended		..	..	..	..	..	200
Live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Abortions	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lying in visits		..	..	..	..	..	2357
Ante natal visits at home		..	..	..	..	..	1130
Ante natal attendances at clinic		..	..	..	..	..	1635
Post natal visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Supervisory visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1218
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Staff attendances at ante natal clinic				..	..	..	262
Infant welfare clinics attended			..	..	..	..	15
Visits to special clinics – H.R.I.		..	..	..	..	..	14
Relaxation classes held		..	..	..	..	..	45
Mothers attending	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
No. of mothercraft classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Mothers attending	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1384
Trilene administered		..	..	..	..	..	130
Pethilorfan administered		..	..	..	..	..	123
Booked cases transferred to hospital undelivered						..	29
Discharged home in under 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Early discharges from hospital under 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	645
Early discharges from hospital over 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	2485
Bookings cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Labour calls	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Flying squad called in		..	..	..	..	..	—
Obstetrician called in		..	..	..	..	..	4
Doctor present at delivery	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of ante natal sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
No. of consultant ante natal sessions		..	..	..	..	..	25
Patients undelivered at end of year		..	..	..	..	..	83

SECTION 24.

HEALTH VISITING

HEALTH VISITING

MISS M. E. PORRITT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Superintendent Health Visitor

With regard to Health Visitors, the overall staffing position at the end of 1970 was similar to that of 1969. One full-time health visitor left in September, but our sponsored student had by then qualified and was able to take her place. Two part-time health visitors retired, making the final figure $15\frac{1}{2}$ as compared with 16 in 1969.

The slight drop was more than offset by the granting of a number of car allowances. The use of public transport has, in many instances, been both wasteful and inefficient and the health visitors now using their own cars have been able to give a better service to the community.

An average of 8.2 visits were paid to infants in their first year. At the opposite end of life, the average number of visits paid to each geriatric case on our lists was 2.3.

The total number of home visits paid to children under five years was 28,639 and the total number of clinic interviews was 21,675.

The number of West Indian births, after being virtually static for three years, showed a considerable decrease, dropping from 212 in 1969 to 163 in 1970. The Asian births also, after a steady increase over the same period, decreased from 365 to 302.

Priority has been given by the health visitors working with Asian families, to education with regard to diet and, whatever the reason, last year's alarming increase in cases of rickets has not continued.

In this period of great change, it is satisfactory to report that two health visitors went on a Refresher Course held in York and a conference of Nursing Officers and Health Visitor Tutors was attended by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Another health visitor attended a non-residential course in Manchester on the screening of infants' hearing.

The Local Authority Nursing Services Exhibition, which was held in September, attracted 1000 visitors. As well as publicising the services to those who could be helped by them, the exhibition also generated interest amongst student and qualified nurses from other fields of work.

Stork clubs, mothers clubs, work with diabetics, screening of infants' hearing, hospital liaison, the training of students and talks to various organisations continued throughout the year.

HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited by health visitors		Number of Cases
1	Total number of cases	7,761
2	Children born in 1970	2,660
3	Children born in 1969	1,292
4	Children born in 1965-68	1,635
5	Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	5,587
6	Persons aged 65 or over	599
7	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital.	552
8	Mentally disordered persons	3
9	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	2
10	Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	116
11	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	84
12	Number of tuberculous households visited	1
13	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	25
14	Other cases	1,575

15	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	773
----	---	-----

DIABETIC VISITOR

Number of patients on books	182
New patients	247
Number of patients convalescent	214
Transferred	11
Died	22
Patients still on books ..	182
Clinics attended	52
Total visits paid	<u>3,379</u>

SECTION 25.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

HOME NURSING SERVICE

MISS GLADYS SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Superintendent

The number of visits paid during the year has decreased by 2,572 from the previous year, but there has been a slight increase in the number of patients nursed.

There has again been an increase in the number of patients requiring dressings after early discharge from hospital following surgical operations, and at the same time there has been a decrease in the number of patients requiring treatment by injection therapy, such as the administration of antibiotics.

It is pleasing to report that there has been a decrease in the number of patients with tuberculosis by 20 per cent, and consequently a decrease in the number of visits.

Two nursing sisters attended a six day course in July at Leicester, organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing on General Practice Attachment.

The pattern of the service has changed due to an increase in the number of elderly and chronic sick requiring nursing attention; this increase has been over 11 per cent in the last five years.

One nurse was successful in passing the District Nurse Training Examination held in January and was awarded the National Certificate of District Nursing.

In June, the Department of Health and Social Security arranged a programme for the training of the State Enrolled Nurse in District Nursing. Two nurses at the time of this report are taking this training.

The Superintendent was presented with the long service badge of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, for 21 years service in district nursing, at a ceremony performed by H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, on November 25th at the Drapers Hall, London.

In September an exhibition was held at the Adult Training Centre under the auspices of the four nursing services, which demonstrated to the public many aspects of the Home Nursing Service.

LOAN SERVICES

On display at the nursing service's exhibition was a selection of nursing equipment and appliances available on loan. Again, as in previous years, this service continues to be in great demand.

INCONTINENCE PADS

The supply of incontinence pads has been maintained. The demand for such has increased 100 per cent – the number of pads that were issued during the year was 6,700.

Type of Care	Visits
General Nursings	30,405
Injections	34,806
Dressings	26,962
Treatments.. ..	6,058
TOTAL	98,231

HOME NURSING SERVICE TUBERCULOSIS

Year	No. of Cases January 1st	New Cases	Visits
1966	2	25	1,265
1967	9	56	3,140
1968	9	73	4,104
1969	21	108	5,531
1970	19	87	4,252

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Cases Nursed	No. of Cases 1st January	New Cases	Visits
Medical	756	1,774	67,032
Surgical	168	1,130	31,199
Infectious Diseases	7	25	299
Maternal complications	—	9	258
Patients aged 65 years and over	677	1,323	67,664
Children under 5 years	1	157	1,412
Total patients nursed			3,828
Total visits			98,231

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED					Full Time	Part Time
Number of S.R.N.'s with District Nurse Training not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties					Female 8	9
					Male 2	—
Number of S.R.N.'s					1	1
Number of S.E.N.'s					2	—
Number of S.R.N.'s who have completed course of District Nurse Training					1	—
Number of Student District Nurses in training at the end of the year					2	—
Number of bathing attendants					—	2
Number of equivalent whole time staff					21	6

SECTION 26.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Smallpox, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, are all available through the Clinics of the Health Department.

All these services are also carried out by family doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at all the clinics.

IMMUNISATIONS

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who completed courses of injections during 1970.

A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year.

	Year of Birth	Diph- theria	Diph- theria & Pertussis	Per- tussis	Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus	Diph- theria & Tetanus	Pertussis & Tetanus	Tetanus	Quad- ralin	Total
Health Department	1970	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
	1969	—	—	—	533	23	—	—	—	556
	1968	—	—	—	151	20	—	—	—	171
	1967	—	—	—	3	34	—	—	—	37
	1966	—	—	—	7	20	—	—	—	27
TOTAL		—	—	—	712	97	—	—	—	809
General Practitioners	1970	—	—	—	198	1	—	—	—	199
	1969	1	—	—	381	10	—	—	—	392
	1968	—	—	—	42	2	—	—	—	44
	1967	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	1966	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL		1	—	—	626	13	—	—	—	640
TOTAL	1970	—	—	—	216	1	—	—	—	217
	1969	1	—	—	914	33	—	—	—	948
	1968	—	—	—	193	22	—	—	—	215
	1967	—	—	—	7	34	—	—	—	41
	1966	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—	28
TOTAL		1	—	—	1338	110	—	—	—	1449

B. Number of children who received a secondary (Reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the year.

	Year of Birth	Diphtheria	Diphtheria & Pertussis	Pertussis	Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus	Diphtheria & Tetanus	Pertussis & Tetanus	Tetanus	Quad-ralin	Total
Health Department	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	46
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	46
General Practitioners	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1969	1	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	10
	1968	—	—	—	15	3	—	2	—	20
	1967	—	—	—	37	—	—	2	—	39
	1966	—	—	—	19	5	—	—	—	24
TOTAL		1	—	—	79	9	—	4	—	93
TOTAL	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1969	1	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	10
	1968	—	—	—	15	3	—	2	—	20
	1967	—	—	—	37	—	—	2	—	39
	1966	—	—	—	19	51	—	—	—	70
TOTAL		1	—	—	79	55	—	4	—	139

Primary Immunisation

Since 1963 the method of keeping statistics has been revised to show the total number of children born in the year who have had primary immunisation against diphtheria. It does take into account removals to the district.

Year of birth	Total number of births	Number known to be immunised against diphtheria
1963	2,471	1,767
1964	2,498	1,829
1965	2,502	1,777
1966	2,407	2,470
1967	2,379	1,672
1968	2,456	889
1969	2,397	948

IMMUNISATION CLINIC

Immunisation Clinics are also held in respect of children who are attending school. The following figures show the number of children dealt with both at these clinics and by general practitioners:—

Diphtheria	.. .. .	57
Diphtheria and Tetanus combined	.. .. .	1,329
Diphtheria and Pertussis combined	.. .. .	—
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis combined	.. .. .	113
Pertussis	.. .. .	1
Tetanus	.. .. .	1,238
Measles	.. .. .	434
Rubella	.. .. .	502

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

PERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated during period)		Number of Cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0-3 months	8	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	6	1	—	—	—
6-9 months	31	—	—	—	—
9-12 months	22	—	—	—	—
1 year	595	23	—	—	—
2-4 years	213	22	—	—	—
5-15 years	60	129	—	—	—
TOTAL	935	175	—	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

ORAL VACCINE

During the year the following number of people completed the full course of three doses of oral vaccine:—

* 1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others Under 16	Others	Total
142	1,337	233	49	162	72	53	2,048

Of these 638 were carried out by General Practitioners.

This brings the total number of completed courses of oral vaccine since its introduction in May 1962 to:—

1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others	Total
142	1,464	1,668	1,688	6,587	11,040	22,589

Of these 5,098 were carried out by General Practitioners.

1,450 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine of which 312 were done by General Practitioners.

This makes a total of 16,218 booster doses given since the introduction of oral vaccine.

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

Year of Birth	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	Others Under 16	Total
Health Department	4	139	133	54	49	—	379
General Practitioners	—	242	370	158	108	27	905
Total	4	381	503	212	157	27	1284

SECTION 27.

A M B U L A N C E

AMBULANCE SERVICE

GEOFFREY LUNN, F.I.A.O.
Ambulance Officer

During the year, six drivers have attended a two week training course at the Lancashire School at Broughton. These are the last of the two week courses for two to five year men. In future, men will recive six weeks training to qualify for the Miller Award. Seven men are due for this training in 1971.

During the year a course of 8 lectures were given to the members of the Ambulance Service, in their off duty time, by Consultants and the Medical Officer of Health. An additional lecture on Midwifery was given by the Mid-wives. These lectures were well attended.

Extensive training has been undertaken for the opening of the new Motorway, the M.62. Various trials and lectures were given by the Police and Fire Service. Extra equipment has been provided, which includes sucking equipment, spinal fracture boards, cervical collars; also special clothing has been issued to cope with the adverse weather conditions over the moorland stretch.

The Radio Transmitter has been moved to higher ground to enable contact to be made over the full length of the M.62 Motorway. This has also improved reception around the Borough and contact can now be made at selected places in Leeds and Bradford.

I am pleased to report that the number of Ambulance removals still continues to fall, though the cost of the service is still rising, the bulk of the cost being in wages.

During the period 5th October to 9th November, 1970, industrial action affected the smooth running of the Service. The most affected being the Junior Training Centre for mentally handicapped children, where no children were taken for the full period of the dispute. Some delays were experienced with out-patients, through men banning overtime, but the emergency services were carried out to the full.

The following Table shows the decrease in patients and mileage during 1970.

MONTH	HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY PATIENTS				ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL PATIENTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
January ..	3,855	3,762	3,278	3,535	1,628	1,819	1,999	1,697
February ..	4,091	3,942	2,764	2,910	1,568	2,048	1,628	1,526
March ..	3,908	3,824	3,022	2,941	1,432	2,275	1,406	1,539
April ..	3,796	3,810	2,746	3,090	1,514	2,162	1,400	1,863
May ..	4,116	4,306	2,805	2,859	1,771	2,637	1,604	1,529
June ..	4,032	3,411	3,028	2,962	1,752	1,802	1,755	1,570
July ..	4,005	3,702	3,092	3,030	1,668	1,857	1,728	1,633
August ..	3,951	3,580	2,496	2,628	1,691	2,022	1,676	1,306
September..	3,679	3,275	2,739	2,758	1,651	1,675	1,625	1,643
October ..	4,095	3,542	2,928	2,902	1,903	2,366	1,756	1,653
November..	4,213	3,376	2,944	3,011	1,985	2,136	1,580	1,508
December ..	3,671	3,070	2,699	2,836	1,693	1,802	1,522	1,519
Totals ..	47,412	43,600	34,541	35,462	20,256	24,599	19,679	18,986

STAFF, PATIENT REMOVALS, AND MILES COVERED

Year	Drivers employed	Ambulances	Sitting Case Ambulances	Sitting Case Cars	Vans or Land Rover	No. of Patients Carried	No. of Miles Covered by Ambulance Service	No. of Patients Removed per Driver	No. of Miles per Driver	No. of Miles per Vehicle
1947	22	6	—	2	1	13,516	67,186	614.36	3053.90	7,535
1948	25	11	—	3	2	27,955	137,609	1118.20	5504.36	8,600
1949	25	11	—	3	2	34,800	166,682	1392.00	6667.28	10,417
1950	27	11	—	3	2	38,313	178,800	1419.00	6622.22	11,175
1951	27	12	—	3	1	43,618	181,284	1615.48	6714.22	11,330
1952	25	13	2	3	1	54,016	180,633	2160.64	7225.32	9,507
1953	25	12	2	4	1	56,166	183,410	2246.64	7336.40	9,653
1954	25	12	2	3	1	54,057	183,426	2162.28	7337.04	10,190
1955	25	13	2	3	1	57,378	207,544	2295.12	8301.76	10,923
1956	25	13	2	3	1	57,908	203,653	2316.32	8146.12	10,718
1957	27	13	2	3	1	60,652	209,419	2246.37	7756.25	11,022
1958	27	13	2	3	1	57,564	211,482	2132.00	7832.66	11,130
1959	27	13	3	2	1	59,932	205,989	2219.70	7629.22	10,841
1960	27	13	4	1	1	65,077	221,393	2410.74	8199.74	11,652
1961	29	13	4	1	1	65,880	231,049	2271.72	7967.20	12,160
1962	31	13	4	1	1	70,603	224,082	2277.51	7228.45	11,793
1963	31	13	4	1	1	71,751	233,558	2314.54	7534.12	12,292
1964	33	13	4	1	1	76,542	245,713	2319.45	7445.84	12,932
1965	34	13	4	1	1	87,821	260,742	2582.97	7668.88	13,723
1966	36	13	4	1	1	99,045	289,873	2751.25	8052.02	15,256
1967	37	13	4	1	1	109,392	318,811	2956.54	8616.48	16,779
1968	38	13	4	1	1	113,513	328,659	3067.91	8615.51	17,297
1969	38	13	5	1	1	96,348	305,792	2535.47	8047.15	15,289
1970	38	13	5	1	1	87,592	287,318	2305.05	7561.00	14,365

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD AMBULANCE SERVICE

Report for the Year ended 1970

CASES CARRIED

Geographical Analysis						Analysis by Conveyance		
Year	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	Stretcher	Car	Rail
	Within Borough	Out of Borough	Within Borough	Out of Borough				
1969	92728	2799	505	316	96348	21134	75214	—
1970	84260	2512	499	321	87592	19281	68311	—

Analysis by Type of Case

Year	General	Infectious Diseases	Maternity	Emergency	Accidents			Mental	Total	
					Street	Works				Home
1969	68180	38	1107	609	1996	188	985	23245	96348	
1970	61188	41	1023	590	1945	159	1047	21599	87592	

MILEAGE

Analysis by Type of Service

Year	Service	Infectious Diseases	Civil Defence	District Midwifery Service	Mental Health	Ambulance Vehicle on Welfare Department	Total
1969	270437	626	—	158	32448	2123	305792
1970	256260	436	—	669	27788	2165	287318

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal

Year	Ambulance Petrol			Ambulance Diesel			Cars			Average Cost per Mile	Miles per Removal	
	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon			Cost per Mile
1969	164229	17190	9.52	98696	5233	18.82	42867	1747	24.48	2.83	3.15	
1970	162932	17258	9.44	88629	4640	19.10	35757	1492	23.96	2.96	3.28	

STAFF

Year	Ambulance Officer	Deputy Ambulance Officer	Control Room Officer	Section Leaders	Ambulance Drivers	Telephonists	Garage	Absences Days	Total Cost of Wages £ s. d.
1969	1	1	1	4	38	3	3	657	45432 0 7
1970	1	1	1	4	38	3	3	1309	50785 5 2

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS,
CARE, AND AFTER-CARE

CHIROPODY

REGINALD M. NAYLOR, M.CH.S., S.R.CH., F.R.S.H.

The Chiropody Service was extended once again to include the New Welfare Centre and a Clinic at Netherton.

The Clinics at Brackenhall and Almondbury are progressing well and it is hoped in the near future that quite a few of the domiciliaries who live in the immediate area of the Clinics will be able to be attended to at these Clinics.

The sessions at Brackenhall are held on Wednesday morning, Almondbury, Thursday afternoon and Netherton, Tuesday afternoon.

The New Welfare Centre Chiropody Clinic opened on the 3rd July, 1970 and officially by H.R.H. Princess Margaret on the 7th July, 1970. H.R.H. visited the Chiropody Clinic and was very interested in the Service.

The patients who attend at the Welfare Centre are physically handicapped people whom we have previously visited in their own homes and now are attended to at the Welfare Centre whilst they are on their various pursuits at the Centre.

The total number of patients has increased over 1969 by over 200 and the treatments have increased by over 1,300 – Unfortunately we have also been without the services of one of the Chiropodists for one quarter of the year.

This year due to the New Act 1970, the physically handicapped are included in the summary irrespective of age, due to this new Act the physically handicapped under the age of 65 have to be noted and registered and are eligible for treatments. We have already in this year and previous years attended to this class of people due to your sanction and permission.

In 1971 the physically handicapped under the age of 65 have to be noted separately, Act 1970 for statistical purposes.

In July the diabetic patients from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary whom the Chiropody Service since June 1969 had attended to, due to the death of their Chiropodist, were transferred back to their own Clinic, the Infirmary having obtained the services of Sessional Chiropodists.

The Blind Welfare patients are attended to as much as possible, mostly in their own homes and the Blind Home visited periodically approximately every eight weeks.

This year we have had a small number of maternity and child welfare cases which are noted in the Summary and a number of schoolchildren by the Chiropody Service, mainly for the incidence of verrucae. These treatments are not included in the Summary.

The main number of schoolchildren are attended to in the School Clinic and their referred cases are the cases mentioned above.

The liason between the District Nurses, Health Visitors and the Chiropody Service is very good and many needy cases are referred.

Since November due to illness and shortage of staff, the service has not been able to fulfil its complete duties and the domiciliary attendances have had to be curtailed and in some cases temporarily suspended.

I feel you will have noticed this, that the number of domiciliary patients has increased slightly over 1969 and that the number of treatments has against 1969 decreased. There have been a number of complaints about this and it is hoped that in the near future to be able to give a more complete and helpful service.

Summary of Patients and Treatments, 1970

	CLINIC		DOMICILIARY	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Maternity and Child Welfare	6	12	—	—
Pensioners	1,243	5,258	747	2,304
Physically Handicapped	52	208	86	516
TOTAL	1,301	5,478	833	2,820

Total Patients 2,134

Total Treatments 8,298

PATIENTS NOS.		TREATMENTS NOS.	
Chiropody Clinic (Health)	854	Chiropody Clinic (Health)	3,339
Almondbury Clinic	43	Almondbury Clinic	171
Brackenhall Clinic	54	Brackenhall Clinic	205
Netherton Clinic	26	Netherton Clinic	76
New Welfare Centre	40	New Welfare Centre	103
Welfare Homes	284	Welfare Homes	1,584
Domiciliaries	833	Domiciliaries	2,820
TOTAL	2,134	TOTAL	8,298

Services In Being and Services Commenced 1970

SERVICE	Date	Clinic Domiciliary	
Services Inaugurated	May 1, 1961		
Brackenhall Clinic	Oct. 23, 1968	54	—
Blind Welfare	April 4, 1969	13	48
Diabetics for HRI	June 6, 1969	50	12
Welfare Homes	July 7, 1969	284	—
Almondbury Clinic	Sept 26, 1969	43	—
Netherton Clinic	March 24, 1970	26	—
New Welfare Centre	July 3, 1970	40	—
Adult Training Centre	Aug 3, 1970	1	—

ALCOHOLISM CLINIC

H. O'B. HOWAT, M.B., CH.B.

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	52
Number of new patients seen	..	..	..	..	23
Total attendances at 52 sessions	..	..	..	..	371
Average weekly follow-up attendance	..	..	..	..	7
Two patients seen were diagnosed as not being alcoholics.					

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 (a)	Stage 3 (b)	Total
Under 30	—	—	2	—	2
31—40	—	—	4	2	6
41—50	—	—	3	3	6
51—60	1	1	3	1	6
61 and over	—	—	1	—	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
Under 30	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
31—40	1	2	1	—	2	—	6
41—50	1	—	—	2	3	—	6
51—60	—	1	2	2	1	—	6
61 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21</u>

TABLE III

Localities from which New Patients have been seen

Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds and Dewsbury	Wakefield & Barnsley	Total
18	1	—	3	1	23

A total of 273 new patients have been seen since the inception of the clinic, 7 of whom were not primary alcoholics.

During the year 1970, we had visits from Mental Health Officers bringing new patients, from a Social Study Undergraduates Group, from Leeds University writing a thesis on Alcoholic Addiction, from Samaritans, persons from Alcoholics Anonymous, and relatives, normally husbands or wives of patients.

The appreciation of the Community in Huddersfield is shown by the increase in this number of new patients seen over the past year and the total number of patients.

The Mental Welfare Officer attached to the clinic, Mr. K. McDonald has given very highly appreciated service. He attended a course on problem drinking and addiction during the year, which has been of benefit to the clinic.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

P. WINTERSGILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A further course of lectures with the usual tapes and films was held during the autumn.

Certain differences were noticed from previous courses e.g. higher proportion of professional workers, the rest were clerical and skilled manual workers. There was wide variation in the length of time smoked, over one third had smoked 25 years or more and three of these had stopped smoking by the end of the course. Over half those attending had given up before, these seemed more likely to stop again. More than usual (half the total) gave fear of having cancer as a reason for wanting to stop, fewer than usual gave finance.

To sum up, not many people finished the course but a higher proportion of them benefited (8 stopped and 5 cut down) by the time the course was over.

Reactions to the publication of the R.C.P. report "Smoking & Health Now" are coming in now, but are fewer than expected. Further courses may be arranged according to the demand shown.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office.

The Committee consists of Officers of the Corporation and Officers of Statutory Bodies concerned with the well-being of children, together with representatives of Voluntary Organisations who are concerned with the same problem.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- Medical Officer of Health
- Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse
- Senior Mental Welfare Officer.
- Director of Welfare
- Children's Officer
- Housing Manager
- Probation Officer
- Chief Education Officer
- The Local Inspector of the National Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Area Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security
- The Manager of the Local Office of the Department of
Employment and Productivity.

Families are reviewed at regular intervals. Their needs are assessed, in order that families may receive the help needed.

The Committee held seven meetings during the year.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS AND CONVALESCENCE

During the year the Huddersfield Corporation Health Committee agreed to pay the maintenance and travelling charges for the cost of 5 patients having a convalescent holiday.

All applications for convalescent holidays are assessed on the scale in operation.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

as amended by the

HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1968

A new system of registration was started for child minders (whole day care) and play groups (sessional care) during the year. The Health Department took over the clerical side of this and Certificates of Registration are now sent following a satisfactory report by the Medical Officer and the Public Health Inspector, who usually visit together, and by the Fire Department who report on the adequacy of fire precautions. The Health Visitor then visits every three months and reports on any difficulties or changed circumstances, e.g. those who have given up.

Three enquiries were made about private day nurseries, one at a mill for the use of working mothers, one in a private house and one in a Sunday School.

	No. registered during year	Total No. registered at year end	Total no. of children being looked after
1. PLAY GROUPS	35	35	640
2. CHILD MINDERS	43	49	117

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of Nursing Homes, in pursuance of the Nursing Homes Act, 1963, is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

There are two Homes registered in Huddersfield:—

The "Thornhill" Nursing Home,	Accommodation
6 Thornhill Road,	(a) Maternity Patients: Nil
Edgerton,	(b) Other Patients: 14
Huddersfield.	
Telephone Number: Huddersfield 21287	

The Huddersfield Nuffield Nursing Home,	Accommodation
Birkby Hall Road,	(a) Maternity Patients: Nil
Huddersfield.	(b) Other Patients: 20
Telephone Number: Huddersfield 33131	

One Mother and Baby Home is registered:—

Bryanwood with St. Katherine's,
Bryanwood,
Bryan Road,
Edgerton,
Huddersfield.

HEALTH EDUCATION

P. WINTERSGILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Most branches of the department carry out Health Education as part of their normal duties. Those suitably placed have played a more specific role, especially those with a special interest in the subject.

Schools

Health Visitors have continued their good work in giving talks on health and parentcraft, visits to the department and showing the film "Learning to Live". Physiotherapists have given talks on footcare, correct lifting methods, posture and accident prevention; they have also assisted the Health Visitors at School Leavers Conferences. Films were shown by a Medical Officer followed by discussion on V.D. and the history of bacteria. The usual posters and leaflets were sent round on drugs, smoking, fireworks hazards and home safety. Plans are being made for a meeting with the teachers on integrating health topics into the school curriculum. It is felt that undue emphasis placed on e.g. drugs, might encourage experimentation. Lists of possible topics for discussion have been sent round and the reaction of teachers is awaited with interest.

Mother's Club

This has continued under an enthusiastic Health Visitor covering topics ranging from food to feet.

Stork Club

This continues to flourish, classes being run for those expecting their babies in hospital, with the film "To Janet a Son" in the final stages. Classes for those expecting at home are run by the District Midwives.

Colleges

Training Colleges and the Polytechnic have been supplied with posters, leaflets and sources of information, especially those students doing projects on health topics.

Women's Organisations

A lecture with film and discussion was given by a Medical Officer on Cancer to the Standing Conference of Women's Organisations. Health Visitors have spoken to Young Wives Groups on health topics.

Cervical Cytology

The Medical Officer in charge of the Cytology Clinic has continued to give talks, illustrated by the film "Time and Two Women" to various Young Wives Groups, etc.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Superannuation

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 337 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 85 more than the entry for 1969.

In addition, 7 persons were examined on behalf of other Authorities.

Medical Officers also examined 207 teachers and student teachers in accordance with a nationally agreed scheme.

Road Traffic Act, 1960 – Driving and Epilepsy

Under the above Act, 5 applications on medical grounds were considered.

Road Traffic Act, 1960	}	Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver Licensing
Road Safety Act, 1967		

44 medical examinations were carried out under the above Acts for the medical certificate issued to drivers of heavy goods vehicles.

INCONTINENCE SERVICE

Twenty three handicapped children received a regular issue of disposable napkins and pants during 1970.

At the end of the year, there were only 3 elderly patients making use of this service. It is still thought that there must be more elderly, ambulant incontinent patients, who could be helped by this service if they would make their need known.

HOUSING

After consideration of reports from Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors, 444 recommendations for varying degrees of housing priority were made to the Housing Manager.

RENAL DIALYSIS

During 1970 two Renal Dialysis Units were installed in the Borough compared to one being installed in 1969.

SECTION 28.

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

J. M. THEODOULOU, B.A.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer

This year has seen the entrance to the service of two new Mental Welfare Officers. Mr. D. J. Clayton joined the Mental Health Department from the Welfare Department in May and he commenced full duties in November. Mrs. M. Weatherby came from St. Luke's Hospital in June and it is hoped that she will take up full duties in the new year. Both of these officers are untrained but it is hoped that Mr. Clayton will apply for the Certificate in Social Work Course after a period of in-service training. Mrs. S. Stocks finishes her Certificate in Social Work course next year.

The Department has five Mental Welfare Officers at present and each officer has a case load of approximately 50 mentally ill people and 30 sub-normals each receiving aftercare on a regular basis.

With regard to the mentally ill, officers make use of consultant psychiatrists' out patients clinic as far as possible in order to avoid unnecessary admission to hospital and to keep the mentally ill person in the community. This enables the mentally ill person to carry on as normal a life as possible and relieves many people of the anxiety of losing their jobs or their children having to go into care.

Dr. M. B. Guckian, Consultant Psychiatrist, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds, continues to visit Huddersfield fortnightly for the Subnormality Clinic. This advisory service combined with assistance from Dr. P. M. Wintersgill, Senior Medical Officer, has helped to provide Mental Welfare Officers with a better understanding of the problems and capabilities of many subnormals and has facilitated their appropriate placing in employment, training centre etc.

A problem still persists with subnormals needing permanent care in hospital as there is a shortage of beds. We have, however, had the use of short stay beds at Meanwood Park Hospital to give relatives a rest and also for three week periods of assessment. There still remains a need in Huddersfield for subnormals needing semi-dependent care on a permanent basis.

This has been a year of coming change for Mental Health staff as the Department ceases to exist in April, 1971, when we amalgamate with the Welfare & Children's Departments under the new Social Services Department.

THURSDAY CLUB

The Thursday Club has undergone a difficult year. The emphasis has shifted from a club for ex-psychiatric patients run on authoritarian lines by the Mental Welfare Officers to a more democratic arrangement, with club members acting as a Committee. Membership is extremely fluid but the average weekly attendance usually consists of 20-25 members. The Committee has found it difficult to organize other members but we believe that an informal atmosphere with events and entertainments arranged by members to be the most therapeutic arrangement.

Voluntary helpers from the National Association for Mental Health attend most Thursdays and are very welcome. Relatives occasionally visit and we have now reached the desirable state where a visitor entering the club for the first time would not be able to distinguish which members had suffered from a psychiatric illness.

Under age 16		Aged 16 & over	
M	F	M	F
5	3	-	-
3	1	-	2
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
13	10	11	8
21	14	11	10
Total of 1 (a)			
(b) Cases reported who were found to be subnormal or severely subnormal but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any grounds			
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
7	3	1	3
28	17	13	13
Total of 1(a)—(d) inc.			
2. Disposal of cases Reported During Year			
(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above).			
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (a)) number:			
12	12	6	6
-	-	-	-
8	1	4	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
20	13	10	8
Total of 2 (a)			
(b) Of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)) number:			
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1
21	14	11	10
Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.			
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged			
Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.			

1. Particulars of cases Reported During Year

- (a) Cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with",
Number in which action taken on reports by:—
(1) Local Education Authority:
 (i) While at school or liable to attend school ..
 (ii) On leaving special schools ..
 (iii) On leaving ordinary schools ..
(2) Police or by Courts ..
(3) Other sources ..
Total of 1 (a)
- (b) Cases reported who were found to be subnormal or severely subnormal but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any grounds ..
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as subnormal or severely subnormal and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)
(d) Cases reported to which action was incomplete at year end and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)
Total of 1(a)—(d) inc.

2. Disposal of cases Reported During Year

- (The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above).
- (a) Of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (a)) number:
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..
(iii) Admitted to hospital Informal Mental Health Act, 1959 ..
(iv) Admitted to hospital Section 25, Mental Health Act, 1959 ..
(v) Admitted to hospital Section 26, Mental Health Act, 1959 ..
(vi) Admitted to hospital Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959 ..
Total of 2 (a)
- (b) Of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)) number:
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..
(ii) Action unnecessary ..
Total of 2 (b)
- (c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ..
Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.

3. Cases admitted Temporarily for Residential Care arranged by Local Health Authority during year and admitted to:—

- (a) National Health Service Hospitals ..
(b) Elsewhere ..
Total

4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at year end

- (i) Under Voluntary Supervision ..
(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on Licence) ..
(iii) In Hospital (including patients on Licence)
Total of 4 (i)—(iii) inc.

5. Number of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal under Guardianship at year end and who were dealt with under Section 33, Mental Health Act, 1959

6. Classification of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal in the Community at year end

- (according to need at that date)
(a) Cases included in 4 (i) and (ii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:—
(1) IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:
 (i) Subnormal ..
 (ii) Severely subnormal ..
Total Urgent Cases
- (2) NOT IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:
 (i) Subnormal ..
 (ii) Severely Subnormal ..
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES
TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES ..
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i) and (ii) number considered suitable for:—
 (i) Training centre subnormal ..
 (ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..
Total of 6 (b)
- (c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training at year end.
 (i) Training centre subnormal ..
 (ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..
Total of 6 (c)

Under age 16		Aged 16 & over	
M	F	M	F
2	-	-	-
1	-	3	3
3	-	3	3
73	38	97	93
-	-	1	1
13	2	76	73
86	40	174	167
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1
-	1	-	-
-	1	1	-
-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
14	4	7	10
48	28	29	14
62	32	36	24
14	5	7	10
45	22	29	14
59	27	36	24

MENTAL HEALTH

CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4270
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4560

HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
New Admissions to Hospital	Male	3	1	12	56	72
	Female	13	3	22	66	104
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Male	4	4	6	48	62
	Female	6	4	6	64	80

HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths		Discharges	
Male	Female	Male	Female
11	17	159	236
Total Deaths:	28	Total Discharges:	395

	Number of Approved places	Number of children on register at year end	Average daily attendance during year	Maximum and minimum attendance during year	
				Maximum	Minimum
January-July Brook House	16	22	16.70	20	12
January-July J.T.C. Scarleigh	50	55	43.06	50	29
J.T.C. Highfields	96	75	48.90	70	7
Adult Training Centre	40	65	51.65	60	28
P.D.C.	25	29	14.89	20	9

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

MISS G. M. BUTTERWORTH, DIP. N.A.M.H.
Supervisor

Outlane

All the children were medically examined during the year.

During most of the year the Centre was short staffed owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable replacement for a member of staff who left at the end of January.

The children were taken to the Pantomime in January, a visit which they all enjoyed and which was financed by the Local Branch of the N.S.M.H.C.

A visit was arranged for some of the older trainees to see the New Centre at Highfields in course of construction. Visits in the locality of the Centre were again hampered this year by the work on the Motorway and we again suffered from noise and dirt made by the Motorway workings.

The N.N.E.B. students in training in Huddersfield spent some time in the Centre gaining insight into the type of child catered for by the Centre.

The completion of the new Junior Training Centre at Highfields was welcomed by the staff and the move was looked forward to by the children. The last week of the Summer Term was spent in preparation for the move.

Brook House

The children admitted during the year are, as in the previous year, very young, which means that the emphasis is still very much on the basics of social training.

During the year the N.N.E.B. students in training in Huddersfield all spent some time at Brook House. This provided much needed help at times when there was staff sickness and also gave the students an insight into the type of children catered for by the Unit. During the Summer Term three Sixth Formers from Greenhead High School also spent a day each week in the Unit.

The regular visits of the Speech Therapist and Physiotherapist have continued and the value of their assistance and advice cannot be overestimated.

All the children were medically examined during the year.

As in previous years the children have been transported with the minimum of fuss and the maximum of efficiency by the Ambulance Service.

At the end of the Summer Term, Brook House was closed down as a Special Care Unit and the children were transferred to the Special Care Wing of the New Junior Training Centre.

One member of staff left during the Summer Holidays.

Highfields

The new Junior Training Centre was ready for opening at the beginning of September.

The Centre was officially opened by Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Chairman of Health Committee, on the 14th October, 1970.

Two new members of staff were appointed, one in September and one in October, to replace those who had left the old Centres.

The Ambulance Drivers were on strike for five weeks during the term. During this time the Centre was open from 8.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. so that parents who wished could bring their children to the Centre. About thirty parents took advantage of this arrangement.

The staff and children quickly settled in and adjusted to the new building and the good degree of integration of the two units was shown by the co-operative enjoyment of all the children (and staff) of the Christmas Party which, as usual, rounded off the year.

No. of approved places, 1.9.70	..	..	..	96	
No. on register at 1.9.70	..	..	..	71	
No. on register at 31.12.70	..	..	..	75	
No. admitted during term	..	..	..	7	
No. left during term	..	..	..	3	(2 left district
Average daily attendance	..	..	..	51.3	1 ceased attending
Maximum daily attendance	..	..	..	70	age 16)
Minimum daily attendance	..	..	..	7	

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

A. F. SHELTON, DIP. N.A.M.H.

Manager

There has been a number of staff changes and new appointments made. The Manager of the Adult Training Centre was also appointed Manager of the Psychiatric Day Centre and the Fieldhead and Clare House Hostels. Mrs. W. Bower, Instructor was promoted Deputy Manager. Mrs. M. Parker and Mr. D. Sisson were appointed Assistant Instructors. Mr. P. Hough Instructor was accepted at the College of Commerce, Hull to attend a one year course for Teachers of the Mentally Subnormal.

There were 53 trainees attending the Adult Training Centre in January, 1970, admissions during the year increased the numbers to 60. In December, 1970 employment was found for 10 trainees, 2 were admitted to hospital and 1 was transferred to another A.T.C. on leaving the Borough.

The Health Committee gave their permission to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children to hold their Annual Spring Fayre on 21st March, 1970 in the Adult Training Centre. I was informed by the Chairman of the Society that it was the "best fayre" they have had and attributed this to using premises which are both central and spacious.

A holiday was organized from the 18th to the 25th July, 1970 for trainees attending the A.T.C. or Hostels at a Holiday home in Prestatyn, North Wales. For some it was their first visit to a coastal resort. In order to qualify for this holiday, trainees must be able to attend to their own personal hygiene, organize their leisure time, travel unaccompanied and have a reasonable concept of money value. During their stay their standard of behaviour was very good.

I wish to place on record my thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Gaiger, Matron, Southgate Day Nursery and Mrs. Westle, Deputy Warden, Clare House Hostel who accompanied the trainees and myself to Prestatyn and worked so hard towards making the holiday a success.

Once again we are indebted to Dr. Wintersgill, Senior Medical Officer in Department for medical examination and mental reviews of the trainees and to Mr. Morris, Principal Dental Officer for dental inspection and treatment.

Teaching practice facilities were provided in the Adult Training Centre at different times during the year for six students attending courses for teachers of the mentally subnormal. Four students were from Durham Technical College and two from the College of Commerce, Hull.

There were many visitors to the Adult Training Centre these included Student Teachers, Student Nurses, Social Workers, Doctors and parties of children in the school leavers age group.

The Mass Radiography Mobile Unit visited Huddersfield and the Adult Training Centre accommodated the Unit for six days in March and eight days in April. All staff members of the Adult Training Centre took advantage of the service.

One acre of land sited at the new Junior Training Centre, Highfields has been appropriated for use by the trainees at the Adult Training Centre. The Huddersfield Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has agreed to give £6.0.0d. towards the cost of a Pavilion to be erected on the site. We hope to build the Pavilion using voluntary labour, thus using the money entirely on materials.

The Christmas Party was held on the 18th December, 1970. We were delighted to have a visit from his Worship the Mayor Councillor A. J. Hazelden and Alderman R. Hartley during the morning and the Chairman of Health Committee, Alderman Garnett and the Medical Officer of Health in the afternoon.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

P. WINTERSGILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

All trainees already attending were medically examined during the year. No fresh conditions were found, but improvements were noted in several cases, especially regarding vision, dental state and obesity.

All new admissions were medically examined, including several from Clare House Hostel, who only attended for a short time. The following conditions were found:

Obesity in a young girl, who lost 2 stone in the next 6 months; dental caries in a young woman which was treated in the Dental Clinic; an inguinal hernia in a young man, who subsequently underwent an operation.

I.Qs. of Trainees, reasonable accurately tested on Terman Merrill

I.Q.	Below 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 +	Total
Mongols	6	8	1	—	15
Non-Mongols	4	12	7	8	30

Excluding 3 who are ex-psychiatric patients.

PSYCHIATRIC DAY CENTRE

A. F. SHELTON, DIP. N.A.M.H.

MANAGER

At the commencement of 1970 there were 27 patients on the register increasing to 29 at the end of the year. During the year 12 patients returned to hospital for short periods of treatment. Eight of these patients returned to the Psychiatric Day Centre. Four patients stopped attending the Centre for personal reasons and five patients were placed in full-time employment.

There were staff changes during the year. Mr. S. Wood, Senior Assistant at the Psychiatric Day Centre, resigned in April, and Mr. A. F. Shelton, Manager, Adult Training Centre, was also appointed Manager, Psychiatric Day Centre, in July. Mr. F. Lewis was appointed Deputy Manager and commenced his duties in September.

By bridging the gap from hospital to community the Centre continues to play an important part in the patients' rehabilitation. A happy atmosphere prevails and patients are encouraged to discuss current affairs and topics of general interest.

A variety of contract work obtained from private firms and a laundry unit with work provided by the Local Authority, helped patients to adjust to realistic workshop conditions and work habits.

TUESDAY CLUB

There has been a good attendance throughout the year. The staff have had the opportunity to educate trainees in good habits and to foster social relationships.

Entertainment was provided for us on the 24th March, 1970 by the Plaza Youth Club Dancer and on 18th August and 8th December by the Huddersfield Light Opera Singers and Dancers. These events were much appreciated by club members and our grateful thanks go to the entertainers.

The Committee of the Tuesday Club arranged two evening trips, both to the Alhambra Theatre, Bradford. On 3rd April we went to see the Black and White Minstrel Show and on 29th May the Ken Dodd Show.

The Christmas Party organized by the Committee of the Tuesday Club was held on 15th December, fifty-five members attended.

FIELDHEAD HOSTEL

On the 1st April of the year of report, the function of this Hostel was changed to one of rooms let to patients. This came as a consequence of a general wish of the patients to be more independent and has proved very successful in the first nine months after its inception.

Patients pay £2.10.0d. per week for a shared room and £3.0.0d. per week for a single room. Bedlinen is provided in the standard charge. The patient is responsible for the provision of his or her own meals.

Three kitchens have been provided for the use of the residents and as a consequence of reduction of staff it has been possible to increase the number of beds from 18 to 22 and it is hoped in 1971 that this will be increased to 23.

Whereas in previous years the use of this Hostel has been limited it is pleasing to note the high occupancy rate which existed at the end of the year.

Admissions from Clare House	7
Admissions from Hospitals:	1
Admissions from Community	3
Total admissions: 11	
Discharges to Clare House Hostel:	1
Discharges from the Hostel to the Community:	1
Discharges to Hospital:	—
Total discharges: 2	

31st December, 1970.

Number of male places occupied:	9
Number of female places occupied:	10
Total places occupied: 19	
Number of residents in full-time employment:	12
Number of residents in part-time employment:	—
Number of residents attending the Adult Training Centre:	1
Number of residents attending the Psychiatric Day Centre:	6
Total number of places available: 22	

CLARE HOUSE HOSTEL

Clare House Hostel was opened on the 1st August, 1969 to accommodate mentally subnormal and severely subnormally adults who could, only with help, maintain themselves within the community.

The Hostel provides 12 places for males and 9 places for females.

The table below shows the admissions and discharges during the year of report:—

Transferred from other Hostels:	1
Admissions from Hospitals:	8
Admissions from the community:	2
Emergency or temporary admissions:	9
Total admissions: 20.	
Discharged from the Hostel to Fieldhead Hostel	7
Discharges from the Hostel to the community:	10
Discharged to Hospital:	2
Total discharges: 19.	

31st December, 1970

Number of male places occupied:	11
Number of female places occupied:	5
Total places occupied: 16.	
Number of residents in full-time employment:	11
Number of residents in part-time employment:	1
Number of residents attending the Adult Training Centre:	3
Number of residents attending the Psychiatric Day Centre:	1
Total number of places available: 21.	

SECTION 29.

DOMESTIC HELP

HOME HELP SERVICE

MRS. M. BARRACLOUGH, S.E.N.

Organiser

The Home Help Service continues to be of invaluable assistance to the sick and elderly. Requests for help are received from the General Practitioners, Hospital Social Workers, Home Nurses, Welfare Department and Social Security. Following a request a visit is made by the Home Help Organiser to ascertain the amount of help required.

The domiciliary care of the elderly continues to make the heaviest demands on the service. As a result of this, many of the elderly are enabled to enjoy the comfort of their own homes who would otherwise be unable to do so. The number of elderly in receipt of help has not increased to the same extent as in previous years, although the average amount of help per patient has increased somewhat, due to the greater demand for the firelighting and breakfast service. This service is greatly appreciated by all who receive it.

The Evening Service

The evening service is used occasionally for the elderly and chronic sick who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening.

The Night Service

This service is used chiefly to relieve the relatives of patients suffering with terminal conditions or patients living alone waiting hospitalisation.

T.B. Patients

There has been a slight decrease in the number of T.B. patients receiving help.

General Cases

This service continues to be of help to these cases and the number of cases helped during the year was slightly on the increase.

Maternity Cases

The number of requests for help in these cases has once again decreased during the past year.

Laundry Service

The Laundry service for incontinent patients is still of great help to the relatives and Home Nurses and is very much in demand.

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— 6 (b) Part-time: 164 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 122															
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications received during year	APPLICATIONS						CASES DEALT WITH					Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser	
			No. of applicants assisted during year		Number not assisted			Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward at year end	Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Num-ber added	Num-ber taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end		
			Old Appli-cants	New Appli-cants	Renew-als	Old Appli-cants	New Appli-cants							Renew-als	
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	2	24	9	3	—	26	21	—	8	6	—	12	12	—	9
Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	5	2
Chronic Sick	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	4	6	45	31
Aged and Infirm	10	627	193	311	—	66	316	—	114	19	1280	504	426	1358	3250
Others	2	127	32	60	—	23	67	—	32	5	65	92	72	85	314
TOTAL	14	783	234	379	—	115	404	—	154	30	1398	613	518	1493	3606

Night Service:	Remaining on Register at beginning of year ..	1
	New Cases	15
	Died	—
	Taken off	15
	Remaining on Register at year end ..	1
	No. of visits paid by Home Help Organiser ..	9
	No. of incontinent patients on books at year end 52	
	No. of incontinent pads issued during year ..	1437

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1970 were:

Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1096
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Acute Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Typhoid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Measles

There was an increase of 649 in the number of cases of Measles notified when compared with the figure for 1969. The figures for Huddersfield for the past ten years are given below:

Year	No. of cases	Year	No. of cases
1970	1096	1965	548
1969	447	1964	1987
1968	708	1963	1413
1967	1106	1962	644
1966	1515	1961	1863

Whooping Cough

There was an increase of 141 in the number of cases of Whooping Cough when compared with the figure for the previous year.

Dysentery

During 1970 there was a decrease of 85 in the number of notifications of Dysentery compared with 1969.

Scarlet Fever

The 20 cases notified in 1970 were 23 less than the number notified in the previous year.

Infective Jaundice

During 1970 50 notifications of the disease were received in the Health Department.

HOME VISITOR'S REPORT

During the year, 1,218 visits were made by the Home Visitor. Of these 856 were in connection with infectious disease, compared with 1,117 and 811 respectively, last year.

84 cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital compared with 87 the previous year.

198 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home compared with 246 in 1969.

Dysentery

106 cases of dysentery were dealt with, compared with 178 in the previous year. Of these:—

Children of school age accounted for	..	..	29 cases
Children and staff in nurseries	..	..	— „
Children under school age and adults over school age	..	..	77 „
			—
			106
			—

Day Nurseries

No case of dysentery occurred, compared with 23 last year.

Residential Nurseries

9 cases of Pathogenic Esch. coli 0126 occurred in one nursery. These were isolated and treated in the nursery.

School Meals Service

Specimens of faeces continued to be submitted of any staff suffering from intestinal disorders. This year, 1 case of Dysentery was isolated. The patient was excluded from work for treatment and until 3 consecutive negative stools obtained.

All new staff have chest x-ray and stool specimens tested before taking up employment. During the year, 141 persons were examined.

Scarlet Fever

20 cases of scarlet fever were isolated at home and in hospital compared with 39 last year.

Infective Hepatitis

This year showed an increase in the number of cases notified. 41 visits were made “to isolated at home” cases.

Salmonella Infection

28 cases of Salmonella infection were isolated during the year, compared with 6 cases in 1969. The varieties isolated were:—

Salmonella agona	..	..	..	..	..	15
Salmonella typhimurium type 32	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salmonella bredeney	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salmonella indiana	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salmonella tennessee	..	..	..	..	..	4
Salmonella enteritidis type 4	..	..	..	..	..	5
Salmonella staphylococcal	..	..	..	..	..	1

The Salmonella agona cases comprised 3 West Indians and 12 Pakistanis. Salmonella agona was isolated from premises which supplied chickens to these families and also the farm concerned with production and slaughter.

The Salmonella indiana was found in routine testing of a new immigrant from Malaya.

The *Salmonella enteritidis* cases comprised of 2 related families. The first case originated in a baby in hospital. The baby is still a symptomless excreter.

The staphylococcal case was a man who became ill two or three hours after consuming a meal.

Enquiries failed to reveal the source of infection in the remaining cases.

3 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year by General Practitioners, after treatment was commenced or completed. Examination of stool specimens showed no pathogenic organisms.

Investigation of the food handlers of the two premises known to be infected by *Salmonella agona* resulted in two persons being discovered who were excreting the organism. Both were excluded by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

During 1970 the Department has been extremely busy dealing with Enteric Disease. No less than ten persons were found to be either cases or carriers of these diseases. The introduction in the middle part of the year of routine screening of faeces of all immigrants has yielded the following information:—

Faeces and urine specimens were submitted for examination by 162 new immigrants (from 15th July, 1970) and the following results obtained:—

<i>Salmonella typhi</i> (untypable Vi strain)	was isolated in	2	faeces spec.
<i>Salmonella paratyphi</i> A.	„ „ „	2	„ „
<i>Salmonella indiana</i>	„ „ „	1	„ „

Parasites were found in the faeces of 33 immigrants, the various types are shown below:

<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i> ova	seen in	10	faeces specimens
<i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts	„ „	2	„ „
<i>Entamoeba coli</i> cysts	„ „	1	„ „
<i>Aneylostoma duodenale</i> ova	„ „	2	„ „
<i>Trichuris trichuria</i> ova	„ „	13	„ „
<i>Ascaris lambricoides</i> ova	„ „	7	„ „
<i>Hymenolepis nana</i> ova	„ „	5	„ „
<i>Entedius vermicularis</i> ova	„ „	1	„ „

Sewer swabbing has continued in the same manner as mentioned in previous years but with very much better results. One carrier of typhoid and one carrier of paratyphoid B were traced by this method.

The work carried out in screening of newly arrived immigrants and sewer swabbing in the year has illustrated the potential dangers of movement of population from one part of the world to another, and it is indeed fortunate that enteric fever to-day is not as serious as our fore-fathers have led us to believe. It is probably due to better standards of hygiene and a fitter population. However, it remains a disease which should always be regarded with concern, and it is hoped that continued vigilance will avoid a major outbreak.

It is noteworthy that no holidaymakers returned with enteric fever this year, which has been the pattern noted in previous reports. It is unfortunate that it is not as easy to carry out screening of holidaymakers as it is the newly arrived immigrant, but the department is giving serious consideration to this matter.

With respect to the newly arrived immigrant, we are fully aware of the fact that not all are notified to us and some who are notified are not traceable. From 1st July – 31st December seven adults and four children were unaccounted for. In this respect the Executive Council agreed in the last few days of the year to furnish us with new registrations and it is hoped in this way that the number screened will be nearer the number who actually arrive.

Incident 1

A 26 year old women became ill one week after entering this country. She was admitted to a local hospital and subsequently transferred to Bradford Isolation Hospital suffering from typhoid. Contact surveillance was carried out and no further cases occurred.

The organism was vi phage type K1. After treatment the patient became negative and five months after the infection was classified as clear by the department having had twelve negative stools.

Incident 2

As a consequence of sewer swabbing, which is referred to earlier, a 28 year old immigrant who had been domiciled for seven years in this country was found to be a carrier of typhoid vi phage 0. Admission was arranged to hospital where treatment was carried out.

The man left the district and with considerable difficulty was traced to a London address. At the end of the year arrangements were being made for further faecal samples to be taken in order to ascertain whether or not the carrier state persisted.

Incident 3

A 15 year old girl was notified to the department as having entered the country and routine faecal sampling revealed that she was a carrier of typhoid phage untypable. A history indicated that some three months before arrival in this country she had an illness which was probably typhoid. She was, therefore, considered to be a convalescent carrier. In view of the fact that she was not to attend school or work no active steps were taken to eradicate the carrier state as it was considered at the time that treatment was not indicated.

Subsequently three further persons in the house who had provided negative stools previously were found to be excreting the organism. In one no illness whatsoever was obtained. In another a transient illness which could have been as a result of the organism was noted and finally a child of three years became ill and had a clinical illness consistent with typhoid fever which was confirmed by blood culture.

It is regretted that this case (in spite of the parents and general practitioner being fully aware of the situation) was admitted to a general hospital rather than an isolation hospital.

This is the only case which occurred during the year in the Borough which was endemic in origin.

All four persons in this incident were admitted to Bradford Isolation Hospital and as a consequence of treatment they were rendered negative and were classified as clear by the Department before the end of the year.

Incident 4

A 15 year old boy entered the country and as a consequence of routine examination of faeces was found to be a carrier of typhoid. He proved to be of an untypable vi strain. The boy was living in the house of a food handler and arrangements were made for him to go to isolation hospital for treatment. At the end of the year he was under surveillance but had not yet been cleared by the department.

Incident 5

A 69 year old lady who had been domiciled in this country all her life was found, as a consequence of sewer swabbing, to be excreting paratyphoid B phage type 1.

The lady was not anxious for treatment and in view of the fact that we had no evidence in the past that she had caused a spread of the disease this was not pressed upon her. The main risk of infection here appeared to be associated with a shared toilet and, therefore, arrangements were made with the agreement of Health Committee for the installation of an inside toilet.

An assay of the number of organisms excreted per day by this lady indicated that it was somewhere over forty-one million and indeed speaks well of her personal hygiene that she appears not to have been responsible for any cases in the past.

Incident 6

Routine screening of newly arrived immigrants produced a 19 year old lady excreting paratyphoid A in her stools. No previous history of enteric disease was obtained.

She was living in a house which shared an outside toilet. Arrangements were made for admission to hospital and treatment carried out in an attempt to clear the carrier state.

At the end of the year she had returned home and was under surveillance but had not yet been cleared since the requisite number of 12 negative samples had not been received.

Incident 7

A 17 year old girl who had just arrived in the country became ill and the department were asked to see her to exclude typhoid. Investigations showed her to be a case of paratyphoid A which had received some treatment a few weeks earlier while in Pakistan.

She was admitted to hospital but took her own discharge and returned to a house which had an inside toilet but, unfortunately, contained no less than four adults and seven children. A notice was served on this person under Schedule 5 of the Public Health Infectious Diseases Regulations, 1968, instructing her that in the protection of the public health, and in particular in the best interests of other persons in the household, she should return to an isolation hospital. This, I am pleased to report, she promptly did.

Dirty Premises and Persons

3 visits were made during the year for the treatment of premises and/or occupants.

Scabies

9 visits were made during the year for the treatment of persons suffering from scabies.

Disinfections

3 premises were disinfected in connection with vermin.

13 premises were disinfected after notification of infectious disease having occurred in the premises.

13 library books were disinfected after removal from premises where infectious disease had occurred.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

[illegible]

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS

The notification of Tuberculosis in the Borough remain fairly steady – an increase of only one over last year's figures, but again over 66% of these are in the immigrant population.

We find an increase of ten in the age group 0–15 and have screened three schools and one play group during contact follow-up.

Information received following routine airport medical checks, has led to four notifications of Tuberculosis in new immigrants. This means that these people can be traced within 48 hours and treatment begun before they can spread the disease in the community.

Tuberculosis deaths have risen by six but since most of these are aged 55+, tuberculosis is often only a secondary cause of death.

The yearly increase of tuberculosis notifications of a few years ago seems to have been averted, and methods of search and control seems to be containing the disease.

It is hoped that we may again see a steady decrease in the numbers in the future.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic operates at the Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield.

Sessions are now held:

Monday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 12 noon.
Tuesday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 12 noon.
Tuesday afternoon	..	..	1.30 p.m. – 4.0 p.m.
Thursday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 12 noon.
Friday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 11.0 a.m.
Friday afternoon	..	..	1.30 p.m. – 4.0 p.m.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year at the Survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in the Borough during February, March, April and June, 1970, 5,555 persons were examined, but not all of them were Huddersfield residents. Of the persons examined 3,398 were males, and 2,157 were females.

TUBERCULOSIS

	NOTIFICATIONS															DEATHS														
	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages - Years)															Total notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A	Number on Form I	Number on Form II												
	(At Ages - Years)																													
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	& over	Total															
RESPIRATORY Males	-	2	5	6	3	7	6	10	9	4	3	3	-	58	60	28	29													
RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	2	4	2	1	2	7	7	4	1	-	1	31	32	12	5													
NON-RESPIRATORY Males	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	12	13	-	1													
NON-RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	5	1	1	2	-	-	13	20	-	2													
TOTALS	-	2	8	11	8	9	10	23	21	11	7	3	1	114	125	40	37													

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification

	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	Total	Death returns from local Registrars	Death returns from Registrar General (Transferable deaths)	Posthumous Notifications
RESPIRATORY Males	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1 (age 65)
RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1 (age 38)
NON RESPIRATORY Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	2

Number of persons on Tuberculosis Register at year end:

738

Number of persons on Tuberculosis Register at year end:	738
Number of persons on Notification Register at year end:	114
Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor during year:	

114
 115 Visitor during year:

Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor during year:

36
773

Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor during year:

Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor – no access – during year:

1,929

41

TUBERCULOSIS

YEAR	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS		TOTAL
	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY	
1970	89	25	114
1969	86	27	113
1968	87	32	119
1967	103	28	131
1966	51	23	74
1965	38	25	63
1964	83	25	108
1963	67	13	80
1962	71	8	79
1961	66	21	87
1960	77	8	85
1959	61	8	69
1958	59	24	83
1957	72	19	91
1956	61	13	74
1955	73	20	93
1954	87	14	101
1953	74	18	92
1952	72	18	90
1951	73	47	120

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is most grateful to Mr. W. P. Crone M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., Consultant at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, for the Statistical Return, from which has been extracted the following information.

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED

Name of Local Health Authority	Number of New Cases in Year			
	Totals	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
HUDDERSFIELD ...	722	11	292	419
West Riding of Yorkshire	133	1	30	102
All others	43	1	15	27
TOTALS	898	13	337	548

NEW PATIENTS SEEN DURING THE YEARS 1936—1969								
Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other		Total	
	All Forms				Conditions			
	Hudders- field Patients	Total	Hudders- field Patients	Total	Hudders- field Patients	Total	Hudders- field Patients	Total
1970	11	12	292	337	419	548	722	898
1969	9	12	143	184	476	634	628	830
1968	11	15	292	329	534	655	837	999
1967	17	27	211	229	460	581	688	837
1966	13	14	210	236	466	590	689	840
1965	3	5	225	252	416	562	644	819
1964	22	27	220	237	444	523	686	787
1963	28	37	208	226	394	486	630	749
1962	13	15	220	231	323	406	556	652
1961	15	19	278	294	387	482	680	795
1960	22	24	271	277	390	454	683	755
1959	27	32	144	164	301	366	472	562
1958	16	23	182	187	277	333	475	543
1957	25	29	57	59	178	223	260	311
1956	—	30	—	34	—	239	—	303
1955	—	25	—	45	—	238	—	308
1954	—	33	—	38	—	191	—	262
1953	—	36	—	51	—	225	—	312
1952	28	43	12	27	165	242	205	312
1951	23	32	36	48	166	253	225	333
1950	53	73	54	81	230	338	337	492
1949	37	51	35	54	114	167	186	272
1948	—	71	—	97	—	151	196	319
1947	—	81	—	129	—	174	252	384
1946	—	157	—	242	—	289	471	688
1945	—	105	—	176	—	197	317	478
1944	—	117	—	136	—	185	322	438
1943	—	55	—	132	—	176	226	363
1942	—	37	—	95	—	120	166	252
1941	—	43	—	135	—	132	184	310
1940	—	33	—	127	—	117	192	277
1939	—	60	—	170	—	119	250	349
1938	—	68	—	197	—	150	—	415
1937	—	82	—	157	—	148	—	387
1936	—	55	—	207	—	162	—	424

NOTE: "—" denotes that figures are not available for Huddersfield Patients separately.

VENEREAL DISEASES

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS (not necessarily from Huddersfield) ATTENDING IN YEAR WITH NEW INFECTIONS OF						Totals	Male	Female
(1) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS								
Age Groups:								
(i)	Under 16	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
(ii)	16 and 17	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
(iii)	18 and 19	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
(iv)	20 — 24 ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
(v)	25 and over	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
(vi) TOTAL OF LINES 12 (1) (i) to 12 (1) (v)						1	1	—
(2) GONORRHOEA (Post-pubertal)								
Age Groups:								
(i)	Under 16	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
(ii)	16 and 17	..	..	..	..	7	3	4
(iii)	18 and 19	..	..	..	..	29	11	18
(iv)	20 — 24 ..	..	..	..	..	72	46	26
(v)	25 and over	..	..	..	..	158	117	41
(vi) TOTAL OF LINES 12 (2) (i) to 12 (2) (v)						267	178	89
Localities in which Infections took place.								
(1) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS								
(i)	In locality of Centre	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
(ii)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and N. Ireland	..				—	—	—
(iii)	Outside Great Britain and N. Ireland	..				—	—	—
(iv)	Not known	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
(v) TOTAL OF LINES 13 (1) (i) to 13 (1) (iv) to agree with line 1 (iii)						1	1	—
(2) GONORRHOEA (Post-pubertal)								
(i)	In locality of Centre	..	..	..	..	275	181	94
(ii)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and N. Ireland	..				59	55	4
(iii)	Outside Great Britain and N. Ireland	..				3	3	—
(iv)	Not known	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
(v) TOTAL OF LINES 13 (2) (i) to 13 (2) (iv) to agree with line 5 (i)						337	239	98
Attendances and Diagnoses of Contacts.								
(1) Contact slips issued to patients with								
(i)	Syphilis, primary and secondary	..	..			—	—	—
(ii)	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	303	232	71
(2) Contacts attending with								
(i)	Syphilis, primary and secondary	..	..			—	—	—
(ii)	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	153	78	75
(iii)	Other conditions	..	..	..	..	43	21	22
Total Attendances of all Patients.								
(i)	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	212	134	78
(ii)	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	1,249	880	369
(iii)	Other conditions	..	..	..	..	1,904	1,385	519
(iv) ALL CONDITIONS (TOTAL of 15 (i), (ii) and (iii))						3,365	2,399	966
Cultures for the gonococcus						2,182	845	1,337

LABORATORY

Specimens continue to be sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. During the year 2,810 specimens were examined there, compared with 2,745 last year. These figures do not include milk, ice cream, water and food samples, forwarded independently by the Public Health Inspectors, and reported on elsewhere in the Annual Report.

The following table show tests performed and organisms found:

Number of Tests Performed		1970												Totals
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Faeces	..	57	65	50	30	91	212	303	292	273	204	306	150	2,033
Urine	..	2	1	2	3	1	7	13	16	57	38	68	57	265
Urine for Pregnancy	..	9	4	3	4	5	8	3	8	3	6	2	4	59
Bloods Hb	..	34	30	26	45	38	25	40	22	47	41	32	24	404
" F.C.	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
" Widal	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
" Culture	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nose & throat swabs	..	6	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	15
Ear swabs	..	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Eye swabs	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Serous fluid swabs	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vaginal swabs	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Scrapings from wart	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	..	110	101	83	84	138	253	362	339	382	293	408	257	2,810

New isolations of pathogenic organisms

Bacterial species or phage	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>
<i>Salmonella bredeney</i>
<i>Salmonella agona</i>
<i>Salmonella tennessee</i>
<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>
<i>Salmonella indiana</i>
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>
<i>Salmonella paratyphi A</i>
<i>Salmonella paratyphi B</i>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Haemolytic Streptococci</i>	Group 4	..	..	..
<i>Bact. coli</i>
<i>Esch. coli</i>
<i>Proteus</i>
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

FRANK ELLAM, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS:—

A Dwellinghouses

Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Filthy Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	738
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	743
" " revisits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,089
Housing Inspection (Housing Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	551
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	355
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Property under Notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,786
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Verminous Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Other Domestic Pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Work in Progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	487
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,168

Drains

New-tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Old-tested							
(a) Found sound	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
(b) Found defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	437

B Other Inspections

Air Raid Shelters	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
Child Minders Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Clean Air Act, 1956 – Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,170
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Factories (mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Factories (non-mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Food Premises							
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Food Hawkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,061
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1966, Stalls, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	658
Labelling of Food Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Lairage for Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Massage and Special Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949							
Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	964
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Local Authority Property	..	..	..	..	..	..	349

Private Dwellings	4,003
Tips	57
Riding Establishments Act, 1964	3
Sanitary Accommodation	
Cinemas	1
Public Conveniences	531
Tips	18
Waste Food Orders	30
<hr/>	
Total	13,600
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Total Inspections	23,205
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Other Visits

In respect of Complaints of Noise	173
In respect of Corporation Mortgages	62
In respect of Food Complaints	137
In respect of Food Poisoning	41
In respect of Immigrants (Medical Care)	872
In respect of Knackers Yards	100
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	745
In respect of Slaughterhouses	1,092
In respect of Sewer and Drain Swabbing	94
In respect of Trade Descriptions Act, 1968	310
To interview owners regarding nuisances or defects	1,406
To Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	779
Smoke Observations taken	365
Smoke Checks taken	1,369
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	66
Under Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations, 1967	2
Under Imported Food Regulations	78
Under Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, 1967	4
Under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	11
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	158
Under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	707
Under Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	198
Under Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	8
Under Riding Establishments Act, 1964	3
Visits for Export Certificates	75
Where no Nuisance found	4,703
Miscellaneous Visits (Under Housing Acts)	5,097
Visits entailed in taking samples	920
(other than those included above)	
<hr/>	
Total	19,575
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Total Inspections and Visits	42,780
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Sampling

Food and Drugs	400
Cream – Bacteriological	11
Ice-Cream – Bacteriological	108
Milk – Bacteriological	219
Milk – Brucella Abortus	595
Other Foods – Bacteriological	30
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	30
Nightdresses and Fabrics	6
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	8
Swabs from Food Premises	38
Swabs from Sewers and Drains	94
Trade Descriptions Act 1968	1

Water

Bacteriological Examination, Tap Water	70
Bacteriological Examination, Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	110
Chemical Analysis, Tap Water	18
Chlorine Testing of Bath Water and Paddling Pool Water.. ..	352
Total Number of Samples	2,090

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 3,088 enquiry forms was received during the year, and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

Complaints of Nuisances

Number of complaints received	1,222
Preliminary Notices served	319
Statutory Notices served	52
Statutory Notices referred to Town Clerk	2

In one case the outstanding work was carried out following a letter from the Town Clerk. In the second case proceedings were taken in the Magistrates' Court and a Nuisance Order obtained. The work necessary to abate the nuisance was completed.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Dwellinghouses

Cleansing required and/or verminous	115
Dampness	14
Defective eaves gutters, drains, sink pipes etc.	375
Defective roofs, walls, plaster, woodwork, etc.	52
Requiring ventilation	1

Houses Let-in-Lodgings

Miscellaneous defects and conditions	142
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Factories, Mechanical

Closet accommodation, insufficient	2
Closet accommodation unsuitable or defective	11

Nuisances from

Animals	1
Cesspools	1
Noise	11
Smoke	2
Want of Drains	1
Water in Cellar	5

Sanitation

Privy conversion to water closet	2
Sinks defective	5
Water closets defective	66
Water closets insufficient	1

Water Supply

Water supply insufficient	12
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Other Nuisances

Accumulation of refuse	21
Air Raid Shelters requiring cleaning or closing	15
Dustbin accommodation insufficient	3
Offensive accumulations	32
Street gullies choked	3

Total	893
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Drains (Flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6d. of which 4/2d. is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	..	..	..	296
Testing drains during work of Inspectors	..	..	..	44
Drains at Public Conveniences	..	..	..	11

Sewer and Drain Swabbing

During the year sewer swabbing has been carried out in various parts of the Borough, but as a result of *Salmonella para-typhi B* being found, particular attention was paid to two areas.

Regarding one area 9 swabs were put down sewer manholes and 18 down inspection chambers to house drains. This resulted in *S para-typhi B* being obtained 5 times from one particular sewer manhole and 4 times from one particular inspection chamber. As a result of this investigations were carried out and a human carrier was found.

In addition to *S. Para-typhi B* being found *Salmonellae typhi-murium* and *montevideo* were also found.

In the second area 13 swabs were put down sewer manholes and 9 down inspection chambers to house drains. *S. para-typhi B* was obtained from one particular sewer manhole 3 times and from one particular inspection chamber also 3 times. This again on investigation resulted in a human carrier being discovered. In addition one other salmonella was found – *S. agona* on 6 occasions.

Further to the finding of *S. agona*, which can be associated with chickens, investigations were carried out at two shops in the area where chickens were being sold. 29 swabs taken from equipment and chickens resulted in *S. agona* being isolated from each shop, in one case from chickens and in the other from the equipment. Specimens were obtained from the personnel of the shops and two persons were found to be excreting *Salmonella agona*. These persons were excluded from working in the shop by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961. On being requested the proprietors of the shops surrendered for destruction 368½ lbs. of mutton and 145 lbs. of chicken and 4 lbs. of margarine. The chickens originated from a chicken slaughterhouse outside the Borough. The local authority concerned was notified of the results.

Each shop proprietor was supplied with disinfectant and the premises and equipment were cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of public health inspectors.

Consequent on the above 25 swabs were taken from equipment, counters, chopping blocks, and implements from other shops where chickens were being sold. All were found to be negative.

45 sewer manholes in other parts of the town were swabbed with the result that 3 different types of salmonella were found, *Salmonellae agona*, *montevideo* and *anatum*.

Altogether 67 swabs were taken from sewer manholes and 27 from inspection chambers.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

At the end of the year there were 269 houses on the register of houses let-in-lodgings as provided for by regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871, 21 less than at 31st December, 1969. During the year 24 houses were removed from the register and 3 added; the 1,450 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 7,715 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cubic feet and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cubic feet per person (The term

“person” includes man, woman and child). The houses removed from the register include those which have been vacated and demolished and those due to be demolished in consequence of the proposed inner ring road or through action under the Housing Acts.

During 1968 certain standards were fixed under the sections of the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 relating to houses let-in-lodgings. One Management Order still remains in force, of two other Management Orders served, the houses concerned have now been vacated. One statutory notice and twenty-one informal notices were served during the year, drawing attention to the requirements of the 1961 Act. In addition to the above notices, notices were also served under the Regulations contained in the local act.

Summary of defects and conditions found:—

Accumulation of refuse	11
Cleansing required	1
Cooking facilities, absence of	10
Drains, eaves gutters, rainwater pipes defective	3
Escape in case of fire, no means of	18
Floors and floor covering defective	4
Foodstore, absence of	17
Fuelstore, absence of	3
Hot Water supply, absence of	5
Overcrowding	2
Paving defective	1
Plasterwork defective	2
Redecoration required	9
Refuse accommodation insufficient	2
Rent book, none	12
Sinks/baths/basins defective or requiring cleansing	4
Sinks required	13
Water closets defective	4
Water closets insufficient	5
Water closets requiring cleansing	1
Water supply insufficient	15
Total	<u>142</u>

2. Common Lodging Houses

There is one common lodging house in the Borough providing accommodation for 27 persons in 4 rooms.

Ten inspections were made during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the common lodging house, other premises known as the “Central Hostel” have been provided by the Corporation, and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at the 31st December, 1970, was for males. Regular inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and any structural defect or unsatisfactory condition is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

3. Offensive Trades

There are 5 premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. 350 inspections have been made during the year. During the summer as during the previous summer complaints were received of smells from one of the premises. It appeared that at least one of the causes of the smells was due to an insufficient water supply being used to cool the exit gases from the digesters. A new water main was laid in the street adjoining the premises and a second main to which the new main was connected was cleaned and re-lined. New connections were made to the digesters direct from the main. This alleviated the smells to some extent. Further work carried out to reduce smells consisted of fitting de-odourising sprays over the digesters which come into operation when the digesters are being loaded or unloaded. Instead of the exit gases being

passed to the external air after a preliminary washing, a secondary chamber was installed where the gases pass through a series of sprays, the effluent passing to the sewer. During the year the drainage system was relaid and grease traps constructed. It is now found that when smells do occur it is generally due to the operatives not carrying out the proper procedure or to failure of equipment.

4. Hairdressers

(a) The number of premises registered in the Borough at the end of the year was 212 a decrease of 72 from last year. This large decrease is due to the fact that a check of the older registrations was made and it was found that businesses had ceased to exist. The number of registered premises comprise 150 ladies' hairdressers, 52 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers and 10 both ladies and gentlemen. 161 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. On only two occasions was it necessary to take any action and this was of an informal nature.

(b) The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 10 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 9 gentlemen's hairdressers).

5. Massage and Special Treatment

At the end of the year there were 20 establishments on the register, a decrease of 1 during the year. 31 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

6. Noise Nuisance

During the year 15 complaints were received of alleged nuisances from noise and in some cases vibration associated with the noise. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated, most of the investigations being carried out late at night or early morning. 6 cases concerned noise from industrial premises, 6 from domestic premises and one each from a shop, licensed premises and a club.

Of the noise from industrial premises, one concerned noise caused by blowing off steam. This was abated by better boiler house practice which did not produce as much surplus steam. Two concerned the noise from an exhaust system from a plant. On being notified of the existence of a nuisance the firm in one case ceased using the plant outside normal working hours and in the second case the ducting was extended to discharge at a higher level, in both instances the nuisance was abated. One concerned noise from a metal grinding process, here again on being notified of the existence of a nuisance the firm so arranged their work that the process was carried out during normal working hours. One concerned noise from looms in a weaving shed. Arrangements were made by the firm to have the number of looms working during the night reduced. This was done and no further complaints have been received. Finally the noise from a printing press was reduced to an acceptable level by fixing the press on rubber pads, this lessened both the volume of noise and vibration.

Of the 6 complaints concerning noise from neighbours' houses, in 3 cases in spite of frequent visits at varying times late at night and early morning no nuisance was found, in fact no noise of the type complained of was heard. In respect of one of these complaints, that of noise from a record player said to be playing eastern music, no record player could be found in the house from which it was alleged the noise came. There was a small tape recorder, but this when on at full volume could not be heard in the complainant's house. The noise was alleged to come on after the complainant had gone to bed and even she said, when she varied her time of going to bed, so the time the noise came on varied. One complaint was of noise from a food grinding machine, this practice ceased on the person concerned being asked to abate the nuisance. A nuisance from noise from a record player was abated by the person concerned reducing the volume. No further complaint has been received. A further complaint was that of a nuisance from a humming sound. Although visits were paid both during the day and night no noise was ever heard. This person had previously complained of noise when living at another house previous to her present house. No noise was heard during visits to that house.

The noise and vibration from the compressor on a refrigerator in a butcher's shop and one in licensed premises were abated in each case by the compressor being fixed on a foam rubber raft.

Finally the noise from a record player and from "pop groups" playing at club premises was reduced on the management being approached. The volume of noise from the record player was reduced and also the number of "pop groups" engaged, and when the groups were playing the degree of amplification was reduced.

It would appear that in some of the complaints of noise from neighbours' houses the noise only exists in the imagination of the complainant, the complainants are usually elderly ladies living alone. In these cases the noise never happens when an inspector is visiting although the times of visits vary from early morning to early evening.

7. Tips

Bye-laws are enforced jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 58 sites in the Borough where tipping has been or is being carried on; of this number tipping has been discontinued on 37 sites.

75 inspections have been made, either by Public Health Inspectors or Rodent Operatives. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Where necessary tips are treated for rodent infestation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	107	86	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	133	102	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	6	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	6	—	6	—

PART VII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 133 & 134).

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received.
11Contractors
1Workmen.
74Prosecutions.
—

4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Clothing and similar trades	21
Miscellaneous trades and manufacturers	5
Total	<u>26</u>

5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power	35
Bakehouses without power	1
Total	<u>36</u>

Underground Bakehouses (Section 70)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following Tables show the number of premises registered during the year, the number of premises registered at the end of 1970, the number of persons employed in these premises, and a summary of the work carried out during 1970.

Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year
Offices	20	338	68
Retail shops	15	740	202
Wholesale shops, warehouses	7	64	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	1	116	18
Fuel storage depots	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	43	1,259	297

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections)
to registered premises 1,004

Persons employed in registered premises by work place.

Class of Work place	Number of persons employed
Offices	4,551
Retail shops	4,168
Wholesale departments, warehouses	949
Catering establishments open to the public	844
Canteens	95
Fuel storage depots	7
TOTAL ..	10,614
TOTAL MALES ..	4,810
TOTAL FEMALES ..	5,804

Accidents

36 accidents were notified during the year, an increase of 5 compared with the number notified in 1969. 7 of the accidents were not investigated, as from the details given on the forms of notification it was not considered necessary. These accidents included a person dropping a box of merchandise on to her finger, a person cutting a finger on a carving knife whilst washing up, a person boning meat, the knife slipping and cutting a thumb and persons merely slipping and falling.

Falls again accounted for the largest single cause of accidents, six falls occurred on the same level, four on or from fixed stairs, one from a step ladder and one from one level to another, 12 accidents in all. Such falls included persons slipping on the wet surfaces of floors and slipping and falling whilst going up or down stairs.

5 accidents were caused by stepping on or striking against an object or person, examples are a shop assistant tripping over a piece of wood lying on the floor, and a person on a loading bay, carrying a parcel, not looking where he was going, knocking himself against a rainwater pipe which caused him to fall from the loading bay. In other cases two persons walked into each other one was knocked to the floor and hurt herself.

3 accidents were caused whilst handling goods, an example, a lady placed a tea pot on a serving bar, the tea pot over balanced, spilling hot tea onto her legs and feet.

2 accidents were caused by a person being struck by a falling object. In one case a box fell from a stack of boxes striking a lady assistant on her back. In the second case a wrapping paper holder became detached whilst being filled and fell onto the assistant's foot.

6 accidents were caused by the use or misuse of hand tools. Such accidents included one where the person's hand came into contact with the cutting edge of a knife when he caught the point of the knife on the edge of the shelf on which he was placing the knife. In another case a lady assistant cut her finger whilst cutting a cucumber.

4 accidents were classified as unspecified and included such accidents as a person falling to the ground when someone pulled away a chair on which she was about to sit, an electric light bulb bursting in the hands of the assistant whilst being tested and a door being accidentally closed onto a person's fingers.

4 accidents were caused by the use of machinery. These included a lady slicing cooked meat on a meat slicing machine, the blade of which was exposed; when removing a tray of sliced meat she caught her forearm on the exposed portion of the blade causing a cut which required several stitches. This accident was reported by the person involved not her employers. On investigation it was found that the upper portion of the circular blade of the slicing machine was exposed because the guard which also acted as a sharpening device for the blade had broken off. Proceedings were taken against the firm for failure to notify the accident and for allowing the use of a machine in a dangerous condition.

Another accident caused by the use of a slicing machine was caused by a lady using a gravity feed slicing machine to cut salami type sausage. It was a company instruction that this type of sausage should be cut at an angle to obtain a larger cut surface of meat. As the sausage would not fit squarely on the carriage of the machine, the pressure plate could not be used to hold the sausage firm and the person using the machine had to hold the sausage by hand. As a result the blade cut off the tip of an assistant's finger. The firm was notified and informed that this method of cutting sausage was considered to be dangerous and should cease forthwith. An instruction was immediately issued by the management that this method of using the machine must cease and that the sausage should be sliced in the normal way.

A third accident caused by the use of machinery was brought about in the unloading of sugar by means of a conveyor belt running between two floors. The moving belt delivers from an inclined position on to a flat belt and from there onto static rollers. The first four of these rollers are removable. The first of these four rollers had been removed because it was defective. During a lull in the unloading, a youth stood on the belt whilst in motion and his foot was caught in the space left by the roller which had been removed. This resulted in a fracture to his foot. The accident was caused by the youth acting irresponsibly. The firm was warned as to their responsibility to keep all machinery in a sound working condition. The roller was repaired and replaced forthwith.

In the fourth accident an assistant whilst slicing bread on a slicing machine caught her fingers under the blade. There was a safety guard on the blade but it is thought the person put her hand underneath the guard to remove crumbs which had accumulated.

Several of the accidents could have been avoided by more care being exercised.

Proceedings Taken

During the year proceedings were instituted in two cases both concerning the same cafe. Both cases were heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 3rd June, 1970.

One concerned the failure to notify an accident, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £10 0s. 0d.

The second charge was in respect of the operation of dangerous or unfenced machinery. This concerned a meat slicing machine, the upper portion of the blade of which was exposed as the result of a broken guard. On investigation it was found that the machine had been in this condition for about six weeks. An accident for the non-notification of which the proprietors of the cafe were fined, as above, was caused to a person using the machine in this dangerous condition. There again the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £25. 0s. 0d. with £1 0s. 0d. costs.

Summary of defects and conditions found.

Accumulation of refuse	5
Clothing, accommodation for	14
Floors, covering defective	10
Floors defective	6
Free space, lack of	12
Heating not adequate	4
Lighting, not adequate	2
Lighting, provision of	1
Machinery, unfenced	15
Meals, provision of facilities	5
Plasterwork defective	3
Premises requiring redecoration	10
Premises requiring ventilation	6
Provision of abstract	48
Provision of First Aid equipment	30
Provision of incinerators/bins	1
Provision of seats	3
Provision of thermometer	36
Provision of water supply	1
Staircases defective	12
Staircases, handrail required	25
Staircases unfenced	3
Wash hand basins defective	7
Wash hand basins required	8
Wash hand basins requiring cleansing	4
Wash hand basins requiring provision of hot water	17
Wash hand basins requiring provision of soap & towels	7
W.C. compartments requiring cleansing/redecoration	14
W.Cs defective	8
W.Cs not conveniently accessible	2
W.Cs number inadequate	4
W.Cs unsuitable	2
W.Cs requiring cleansing	10
W.Cs requiring intervening ventilated lobby	7
W.Cs requiring notices as to use by which sex	12
W.Cs requiring lighting	12
W.Cs requiring screening	2
W.Cs requiring ventilation	6
Miscellaneous	22
TOTAL	396

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Prior Approval of Installations

No application has been received during the year for the Council's approval of new furnaces, under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Notification of New Installations

Notification of the installation of certain new plant to the Local Authority is required by Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The following notifications have been received during the year:

Coal fired boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gas fired boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Oil fired boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Oil fired hot air units	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
							<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
							<hr/>

Smoke Observations

Observations are regularly kept on the chimneys of industrial premises, the results of which show a continued improvement over recent years.

During the year 365 observations were made. Dark smoke was recorded on 13 occasions but in none of these cases was it of sufficient duration to constitute an offence.

Smoke Nuisances

On no occasion during the year was it found necessary to serve notice under the provisions of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The majority of cases formerly dealt with under this section are now effectively controlled by provisions in the 1968 Act.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

AREA	ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PREMISES			DATE OF		
		Total	Domestic	Others	Order made by Council	Confirmation by Minister	Order coming into Operation
Buxton Road—New Street	19½	491	34	457	6.8.58	28.11.58	1.10.59
New Street—Market Place	5½	238	15	223	3.12.58	29.1.59	1.10.59
South Crosland—Butternab	610	385	333	52	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Crosland Hill—Cowlersley	340	1074	874	200	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Netherton—Dryclough	646	1686	1477	209	6.12.61	23.3.62	1.10.63
Crosland Hill—Moorend	307	2255	1986	269	3.10.62	29.7.63	1.10.64
Milnsbridge No. 1	106	827	586	241	6.3.63	14.6.63	1.10.64
Botham Hall	97	657	540	117	3.7.63	14.1.64	1.8.65
Outlane—Longwood	984½	1060	873	187	3.6.64	16.2.65	1.10.65
Crosland Moor—Lockwood	276	3775	3223	552	3.2.65	29.6.65	1.10.66
Longwood—Gledholt	949	6155	5330	825	3.8.66	16.11.66	1.7.69
Lindley—Birchenccliffe	820	3863	3387	476	7.8.68	28.11.68	1.11.69
Marsh—Grimscar	687	2904	2511	393	3.12.69	2.9.70	1.7.71

Smoke Control Areas

The Table "Smoke Control Areas" shows the position regarding Smoke Control Areas in the Borough at the end of the year. No new orders came into operation during the year, the confirmation of the Huddersfield (Marsh-Grimscar) Smoke Control Order, 1969 being held back until September by a local inquiry to look into objections made by three residents in the area. The operative date for the order which had previously been set back into 1971 to take account of the shortage of solid smokeless fuels was further set back to 1st July, 1971 by the Minister on confirmation.

In the early part of the year the shortage of solid smokeless fuels in the area became so acute that the Council resolved to ask the Minister to suspend all the operative smoke control orders in the Borough. The Minister subsequently made the Clean Air (Suspension of Smoke Control – County Borough of Huddersfield) Order, 1970, which suspended all the orders until 30th April, 1970. It is pleasing to record that due to the large number of conversions to other types of fuel the atmospheric pollution figures for the period continued to show an improvement over corresponding figures for previous years.

During the year a postal survey was carried out of a further area in the Longroyd Bridge, Springwood, Greenhead, Edgerton, Birkby, Fartown and parts of the Town Centre districts of the Borough.

During the year 518 applications for grant were dealt with and a total of £16,574 was paid out in respect of 591 dwellings. 5 applications were received requesting the Corporation to contribute the whole of the cost of the conversion on the grounds of financial hardship. 4 of these requests were granted.

2 notices were served under the provision of Section 12 (2) of the Act requiring works of adaptation to be carried out in connection with a Smoke Control Order which came into operation at the end of 1969. At the end of the year work had been carried out in respect of all the notices, including 81 carried over from the previous year.

Summonses were taken out in respect of 3 of the notices. One of these was withdrawn, the work having been completed satisfactorily before the date of the hearing. In each of the other 2 cases works had been carried out but not in a satisfactory manner. The Magistrates made a Conditional Discharge for the works to be completed satisfactorily before a fixed date failing which a penalty of one pound per day was imposed. The works were completed in time to avoid the penalty.

On 30 occasions during the year smoke was observed coming from chimneys of premises in smoke control areas. In 29 cases it was the first occasion on which a breach of the provisions of a Smoke Control Order had been observed at premises occupied by the persons concerned. In the other case the person had been warned on one previous occasion. Cautionary letters were sent in all 30 cases.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968

Dark Smoke

Dark smoke was observed from trade premises on 2 occasions in contravention of Section 1 of the Act. One occasion concerned the unsupervised burning of demolition materials including rubber coated wire in the basements of partially demolished houses. The other concerned the burning of plastic bobbins at a textile factory in a primitive form of incinerator. In both cases a formal warning against further contraventions was issued by the Council.

Grit and Dust Arrestment Plant

No application was received during the year for the approval of grit and dust arrestment plant.

Height of Chimneys

7 applications for the approval of the heights of chimneys were received during the year. 6 of these related to new chimneys, the other related to a proposal to lower an existing chimney. 2 of the applications were refused on the grounds that the proposed height was inadequate to secure proper dispersal of the products of combustion and that the ground level concentration was likely to be increased to a level which would be prejudicial to the health of, or a nuisance to, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In each case the applicant was advised of the lowest height which would be the approved. A subsequent application was approved in one of the cases. The other related to the proposal to lower an existing chimney, which has been abandoned.

Aquisition and sale of unauthorised fuel in Smoke Control Areas

Evidence was obtained on 2 occasions during the year, of the acquisition and sale of coal in operative Smoke Control Areas, in contravention of Section 9 of the Clean Air Act, 1968.

On the first occasion the parties concerned were warned against further breaches of the section. In the second case the facts were reported and legal proceedings were instituted against the two partners of the vending company and against the householder concerned. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court on 19th February, 1971 when all three defendants pleaded guilty. Fines of £2.50 were imposed on each partner and an absolute discharge recorded in the case against the householder.

Other Forms of Atmospheric Pollution

Co-operation with H.M. Inspector appointed under the Alkali etc. Works Regulations, 1906 still continues. Two complaints from chemical works under his control were referred during the year and subsequently investigated and appropriate remedies advised. A further complaint of the smell of hydrogen sulphide in houses near a chemical works was investigated. Some defective drains were discovered and repaired but the smells persisted in the street at certain times. It was eventually found that waste from the works containing sulphides was reacting with the contents of the sewer at certain times. This was traced to unauthorised discharges of pickling acids into the sewage system some distance away. The firm concerned have now constructed a large neutralising chamber where the waste acids are treated before discharge into the sewer. The complaints have since ceased.

During the year research has been carried out into the problems of the dispersal of the plume from the power station chimney to attempt to provide a practicable means of abating the nuisance of high ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide in parts of the Dalton area with certain wind conditions. The Central Electricity Generating Board have given assurances that as soon as such advice is forthcoming the recommendations will be implemented. The research is being carried out in the department of the Chief Physicist at Leatherhead in Surrey and has involved the construction of scale topo-graphical models and wind tunnel tests with modified chimney outlets.

Problems associated with pollution from foundry cupolae, especially those using scrap textile machinery have arisen during the year. Attempts to deal with these emissions by oil fired afterburners have not been entirely successful and further experiments using gas are being undertaken.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are seven stations in the Borough, situated at the Civic Centre, Moldgreen Public Convenience, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane, Milnsbridge Day Nursery, South Crosland Voluntary School, and Brook House, Greenhead Road. During the year apparatus at 5 stations has been replaced by apparatus including an 8 port automatic valve, 2 having been replaced during last year. These 8 port automatic valve apparatuses are now in operation at all the stations, consequently instead of daily readings being taken the stations are only visited once a week. In the apparatus installed at these stations air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electric pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter paper and from the intensity of the stain resulting from solid impurities in the air the concentration of smoke is calculated. This is expressed as a daily mean concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre. The evaluation of the smoke stains is carried out using a reflectometer. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which by titration, the sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is also expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

SMOKE

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE
BOROUGH OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
JANUARY	158	295	148	164	164	130
FEBRUARY	171	206	98	183	139	71
MARCH	232	104	61	91	152	82
APRIL	136	103	84	83	76	56
MAY	79	63	74	72	62	46
JUNE	65	58	51	68	50	28
JULY	52	37	37	50	30	17
AUGUST	54	55	54	40	39	25
SEPTEMBER	100	143	91	63	47	31
OCTOBER	194	173	69	100	87	42
NOVEMBER	175	163	270	141	86	104
DECEMBER	135	129	145	184	143	—*
YEARLY AVERAGE	129	127	98	103	90	58

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE
BOROUGH OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
JANUARY	210	300	181	206	200	201
FEBRUARY	209	189	127	256	186	142
MARCH	287	140	103	199	214	155
APRIL	148	122	150	141	155	115
MAY	113	121	139	136	142	132
JUNE	101	112	108	130	132	104
JULY	71	72	109	120	95	68
AUGUST	48	117	116	105	96	96
SEPTEMBER	91	153	105	106	100	93
OCTOBER	165	173	133	132	125	106
NOVEMBER	189	189	230	160	121	164
DECEMBER	139	158	183	216	166	*
YEARLY AVERAGE	147	154	140	159	144	125

* Owing to cuts in the electricity supply which interfered with the timing mechanism in the apparatus, no readings were taken during the month of December.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS IN HOUSES

Action taken in respect of infested houses.

The following tabulation shows the action taken:—

	Number found to be infested with vermin.	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide.	Gas
Council Houses	40	40	—
Privately Owned Houses	48	48	—

Of the 88 cases dealt with 16 were of bugs and 72 of fleas.

In addition to the above during the year 170 wasp nests were destroyed and spraying was carried out on 45 occasions for cockroaches, four occasions for red mites and two occasions for ants.

27 houses were “rough cleaned”, where the occasion warranted, prior to cleaning either by home helps or relatives of those occupying the houses. In addition surplus old furniture and soiled bedding were removed for destruction. This work was undertaken where the occupants were either elderly or not capable of cleaning the house themselves.

To keep a check on the condition of second hand furniture as regards verminous infestation, inspections are made by the Public Health Inspectors of second-hand furniture and clothing dealers’ premises. During the year inspections were made and in no case was any vermin found.

HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	Non-Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945-1955	250	767	2,295	3,312	923
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
1959	—	31	32	63	417
1960	—	140	—	140	366
1961	—	317	—	317	378
1962	—	169	—	169	353
1963	—	24	—	24	325
1964	—	151	—	151	395
1965	—	145	—	145	394
1966	—	285	—	285	362
1967	—	229	—	229	344
1968	—	321	—	321	308
1969	—	405	—	405	522
1970	—	204	—	204	348
Houses in course of erection	—	365	—	—	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	..	..	..	47,233
Number of new dwellinghouses erected	..	..	..	552
Number of houses owned by the Corporation	..	..	..	13,114

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	1,294
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose.	1,294
	(iii)	Number of revisits.	4,089
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	551
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	551
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	385
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	772

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied.	77
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice.	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	35
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notice.	
(a)	By Owners.	26
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners.	3

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	44
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an Undertaking not to use for human habitation has been obtained	2
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	5
(v)	Number of dwellinghouses closed	9
(vi)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were determined, the houses being rendered fit	Nil
(vii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders, made in lieu of Demolition Orders, were determined, the houses being rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	3
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.	Nil

E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued	29
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	28
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Certificates of Unfitness were revoked, the houses having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	14
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.	14
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	100
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	8
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	83

5. Housing Acts, 1949-1959. Improvement Grants.

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received ..	78	338
Number of applications approved ..	70	309
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses	43	207
Number in respect of rented houses.	27	102
Number where work has been completed	20	166

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Certificates of Disrepair not revoked	Nil
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7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
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SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas represented and confirmed prior to 1st January, 1940

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of persons Displaced.
71*	1,544	1,534	10	—	5,136	5,136

*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the areas and 636 persons to be displaced.

PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Period 1st January, 1940 to 31st December, 1969

Orders in respect of 157 Clearance Areas were confirmed of which 105 and part of one were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and which include adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A Summary of these Areas is as follows:

No. of Areas	In Clearance Areas		In Lands Adjoining	
	No. of houses	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of houses	No. of persons to be Displaced
157	2709	6209	335	878

Period ending 31st December 1970

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
		Repre- sentation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm- ation		
154	Stoney Battery No. 2	10.12.68	2.4.69	12.12.69	15.1.70	12	38
156	Moor End Road	14.1.69	6.8.69	12.12.69	15.1.70	25	46
159	Laund Road No. 2	11.3.69	6.8.69	27.1.70	24.4.70	4	7
162	Almondbury	13.5.69	5.11.69	—	29.1.70	8	7
163	South Street No. 6	14.10.69	3.12.69	28.4.70	—	21	95
164	South Street No. 7	14.10.69	3.12.69	28.4.70	—	61	213
165	Hill Top Road	16.5.69	5.11.69	—	23.3.70	13	22
166	Acre Street	10.6.69	3.12.69	—	14.4.70	8	13
167	Howarth Lane	16.7.69	3.12.69	—	17.3.70	6	8
168	Daisy Lea Lane	9.9.69	—	—	—	13	17
169	Newsome Road No. 2	9.9.69	3.12.69	28.4.70	17.8.70	12	22
170	Primrose Hill No. 6	9.9.69	3.12.69	—	17.3.70	28	71
171	Longwood Gate No. 1	14.10.69	1.4.70	—	7.7.70	4	15
172	Longwood Gate No. 2	14.10.69	1.4.70	—	7.7.70	10	24
173	Longwood Gate No. 3	14.10.69	1.4.70	—	7.7.70	5	4
174	Whiteley Street No. 7	11.11.69	1.4.70	—	—	3	7
175	St. Andrews Road	10.2.70	3.6.70	—	30.9.70	7	5
176	Moldgreen No. 1	10.2.70	5.8.70	—	—	28	45
177	Moldgreen No. 2	10.2.70	5.8.70	—	—	58	99
178	Moldgreen No. 3	10.2.70	5.8.70	—	—	13	25
179	Manchester Road No. 12	10.3.70	2.12.70	—	—	7	12
180	Bensons Yard	14.4.70	4.11.70	—	—	2	2
181	Dearne Fold No. 1	12.5.70	7.10.70	—	—	7	10
182	Dearne Fold No. 2	12.5.70	7.10.70	—	—	10	18
183	Fleminghouse Lane	14.5.70	2.12.70	—	—	7	13
184	Meltham Road No. 3	9.6.70	7.10.70	—	—	3	3
185	Oxford Place	14.7.70	2.12.70	—	—	8	11
186	William Street	15.9.70	2.12.70	—	—	11	36
187	Bradford Road No. 1	15.9.70	2.12.70	—	—	26	80
188	Bradford Road No. 2	15.9.70	2.12.70	—	—	3	0
189	Stoney Lane	13.10.70	—	—	—	9	18
190	Lower Hill Top	13.11.70	—	—	—	9	22
191	Primrose Hill No. 7	10.11.70	—	—	—	5	4
192	Primrose Hill No. 8	10.11.70	—	—	—	56	133
193	Manchester Road No. 13	8.12.70	—	—	—	9	14
194	Summer Street, Lockwood No. 1	11.12.70	—	—	—	11	43
195	Summer Street, Lockwood No. 2	11.12.70	—	—	—	18	61
196	Moor Lane No. 2	8.12.70	—	—	—	19	42

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Area Numbers 154, 156, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 and it has been resolved to make Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of Area Numbers 189, 191, 192, 193, 195 & 196. No order has yet been resolved in respect of Area Number 168 which will be re-represented when enquiries are satisfactorily completed.

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1970, following action under the Housing Acts.

Number of houses vacated	..	..	198
Number of persons displaced	..	..	534
Number of houses demolished	..	..	339

Co-ordination with Other Departments.

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways and Town Planning Committee are examined, and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plans amended accordingly.

Improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner makes an enquiry or applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on any action likely to be taken under the Housing Acts.

As a result of these enquiries and applications 355 inspections have been made by Public Health Inspectors.

As a result of applications for Corporation Mortgages for House Purchase, 62 inspections have been made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

At the end of the year the number of registered premises was 5. 8 visits were paid to these premises during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured.

8 samples were taken and submitted to the prescribed tests, 6 samples were of filling materials and 2 consisted of stuffed toys. The 6 samples of filling materials were found to be satisfactory. Of the toys one was found to be satisfactory.

Regarding the second toy, the filling of which was unsatisfactory, the sample was an informal one and so no action could be taken. On returning to the shop to obtain a formal sample it was found that there were no more of the toys in stock. Enquiries revealed that the toy was one of old stock and it was not definite who were the manufacturers.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Two full-time operatives are engaged on dealing with surface infestations. All work is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The substances used for treatments are Warfarin and Raticate for rats and Alphakil, Warfarin and D.D.T. tracking dust for mice. In addition Zinc Phosphide is used where the pre-baiting method is employed.

During the year 1,280 complaints of infestation were made to the Department. Of these complaints 498 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations were of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be a source of rat infestations they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 13 drains were tested of which 5 were found defective and a likely source of infestation.

Maintenance of treatments of the sewers is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department under contract.

The following Tables give a summary of the work carried out:

I. Pre-baiting method of control

	Treatments Carried out	No. of bodies Found
Rats	—	—
Mice	4	43

The number of pre-bait treatments used is low due to satisfactory results being obtained by the use of other, less hazardous, substances.

II. Warfarin, "Raticate" and "Sakarar" direct poisoning method for rats

Number of treatments completed during the year 459.

	Warfarin	Raticate	Sakarar
Times Poison Used	329	233	222
Bodies Found	181	67	65

III. Warfarin/Tracking Dust and "Alphakil" methods for mice

Number of treatments completed during the year 715

	Warfarin/ Tracking Dust	Alphakil
Times Poison Used	746	1
Bodies Found	445	—

On December 31st, 1970, 343 domestic and business premises were still undergoing treatment for rat and mice infestations.

IV. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	Number of manhole treatments		
	Central Area	Outlying Areas	Total
6,177	519	5,434	5,953

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year, following a resolution of the Fire Brigade and Civil Defence Committee, all the remaining air raid shelters in the Borough were visited and inspected. It was found that 7 of the shelters were in such a condition as to constitute a nuisance, and that 8 required cleaning out. This information was given to the Borough Engineer who was to consider the whole question of air raid shelters. 201 visits were made.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 51 Conveniences in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen	For Ladies
32	19
Comprising:—	
Urinals only 1	W.C.s and Washbasins .. 19
Urinals and Washbasins 3	
Urinals and W.C.s .. 5	
Urinals W.C.s and Washbasins 23	
(3 closed)	(1 closed)

Free washing facilities are provided at all Conveniences where space permits.

At the Market Place Convenience ("Ladies" and "Gentlemen") an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided at a charge, and there are also free washing facilities. Washing facilities with hot water are also provided free at three other ladies' conveniences and two gentlemen's conveniences.

Four men with two vans are employed on cleaning the conveniences. One lady cleaner is employed part-time only.

During the year the construction of new conveniences for ladies and gentlemen at the junction of Leeds Road and St. Andrew's Road was completed. These replace the convenience for gentlemen which was near the gas works and which was demolished with the widening of Leeds Road. During the year the cleaning of the conveniences in the multi-storey car park, Princess Street, has been taken over by this Department.

2 urinals have been demolished during the year, one in the redevelopment of the town centre and one for road widening purposes. A further convenience for gentlemen is due for demolition also in connection with road widening. Attempts are being made to find suitable sites for conveniences to replace two of these. Plans are being prepared to replace two existing conveniences for gentlemen. Either by reason of redevelopment or of road works or proposed road works, it appears to be increasingly difficult to find new sites for conveniences which are to be demolished.

As in previous years vandalism still continues both to the fittings and fabric of the conveniences. One new form of damage to wall surfaces during the year, especially to those in new conveniences, is the spraying of paint from aerosols, the paint is rather difficult to remove.

Fairs Sanitary Accommodation

On two occasions during the year a Fair was held at Red Doles Lane, Leeds Road. Tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department. On each occasion the conveniences were inspected by Public Health Inspectors during the time the Fair was open and were found to be satisfactory.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	17*	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	50†	—	7

*Of this number 6 samples were taken as the result of complaints. 3 of the samples, although considered organically pure, contained amounts of rusty deposits.

†Of this number 4 samples were taken as the result of complaints, all proved satisfactory.

Water other than from Corporation Mains	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	1	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	†20	—	19

† Of this number 18 samples were from 6 premises.

Summary of examination of water from Swimming Pools and Paddling Pools.

(1) PH Value and Chlorine Content.

Swimming Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	49	49	—
(2) Small Pool	50	50	—
Ramsden Street	44	44	—
New Street School	41	41	—
Salendine Nook			
Schools	43	43	—
Almondbury County			
Secondary School	42	42	—
Fartown County			
Secondary School	43	43	—
TOTALS	312	312	—

Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	11	10	1
Beaumont Park	9	9	—
Ravensknowle Park	7	7	—
Fernside	6	3	3
Bradley	7	6	1
TOTALS	40	35	5

(2) Bacteriological Examination.

Swimming Pools	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Cambridge Road:			
(1) Large Pool	12	—	2
(2) Small Pool	12	—	2
Ramsden Street	14	—	5
New Street School	10	—	—
Salendine Nook Schools ..	11	—	1
Almondbury County			
Secondary School	11	—	1
Fartown County			
Secondary School	11	—	1
TOTALS	81	—	12

Paddling Pools	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Greenhead Park	6	—	3
Beaumont Park	5	—	1
Ravensknowle Park	5	—	1
Fernside	6	—	5
Bradley	8	—	6
TOTALS	30	—	16

(All bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

Where the water from the swimming baths or paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the appropriate Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 11, an increase of 4 during the year.

26 visits were made to the premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

At the end of the year there were 4 licensed premises in the Borough, a decrease of one during the year. During the year 25 visits were made to the premises, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

At the end of the year there were 3 licensed riding establishments in the Borough. 6 visits were paid during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

THE NIGHTDRESSES (SAFETY) REGULATIONS, 1967

4 children's nightdresses were purchased during the year and submitted for examination and testing. All were reported upon as being satisfactory.

THE FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS, 1967

2 lengths of fabric were purchased during the year and submitted for examination and testing. Each sample was reported upon as being satisfactory.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT, 1968

The provisions of this Act dealt with by this Department are those concerning food, textiles and animals. During the year 11 complaints were received; of these it was considered that 4 did not come within these provisions, and in one case the sale took place before the coming into force of the Act.

A complaint concerned the wearing quality of the fabric covering to a three piece suite. On investigation it was found that the suite was purchased before the Act came into operation.

A complaint was received that a dress which was labelled "Washable" had shrunk after being washed a number of times. After careful consideration it was decided that no legal action could be taken, as although it was stated that the garment was washable, there was no statement as to its shrinking properties.

A lady complained that the lining of a leather jacket which had been purchased about two months previously had begun to wear. The complainant was advised to return the garment to the shop.

A lady complained of a pulled thread in a jumper and the proprietress of the shop had refused to exchange it. As it could not be definitely established as to whether or not this had occurred before or after purchase no further action was taken.

One complaint was received where the complainant stated that after one month's wear the pile was being worn off a carpet. No invoice or account could be produced. No further action was taken.

A lady complained that the seams in a child's anorak had split after only being worn for a short time. The complainant was advised to return the garment to the shop.

A more serious complaint concerned a pair of trousers purchased from a firm advertising in a national paper. The trousers were advertised as "R.A.F. solid fine worsted officers' trousers, blue grey, all sizes, for leisure or the office, 29/11". On receipt the trousers were found to be worn and torn in several places, and it was not considered they were suitable for the purpose for which they were advertised. On consideration it was decided that in this case legal action could be taken, consequently authority for such action to be taken was obtained.

The complaints which were considered not to come within the provisions of the Act included one where the shopkeeper had refused to exchange a wrong sized jumper; the jumper had been stained with make-up, one where the shopkeeper refused to accept the return of a dress and to refund the purchase price, one where some trousers had been sent to the cleaners eight weeks ago and had not been returned and finally one which concerned some Lurex wool, which the complainant stated caused eruptions on her skin and her eyes to water when knitting the wool. An investigation was carried out, but no conclusion reached.

In addition to the complaints already mentioned two breaches of the provisions of the Act were found as a result of sampling under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act.

In the first case a stuffed toy was found to contain a filling material different to the one stated on the box in which the toy was contained. This filling, was however satisfactory under the Regulations. The explanation given by the manufacturers was that the consignment of toys, of which the sample was one, was for one particular customer, and because of the pressure of work the toys could not be filled mechanically as was usual. It was not found possible to fill the toys with the specified filling polyfoam by hand so other material was used, namely acrylic fibre. It was admitted by the firm that the statement on the box had entirely been forgotten. The firm was warned.

In the second case a sample of rum, purchased for analysis was found to contain 67% proof spirit and not 70% as stated on the bottle from which the rum was obtained. Authority was given for legal proceedings to be taken.

Legal Proceedings

As previously mentioned authority was given to institute proceedings in respect of a pair of trousers purchased from a firm advertising in a national paper and which on complaint by the purchaser were not considered to be as advertised. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court, 19th February, 1971. The company pleaded guilty to 3 summonses and were fined a total of £60·00.

In respect of the sample of rum, the case was heard in the Magistrates' Court, 31st March, 1971. The defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of selling rum below the declared alcoholic strength, and was fined £20·00, plus costs of £5·65.

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

The following Table shows the number of sellers of milk in the Borough:

	In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	271*	37	308
Dairies	4	—	4
Shops selling bottled or cartoned milk	207	—	207

*This figure includes the 207 selling from shops.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965

The following licences were in force at 31st December 1970:

Dealer's Pasteuriser's Licences	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences.	
Untreated	94
Pasteurised	114
Sterilised	303
Ultra Heat-Treated	65

Milk Supplied to Schools

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

Milk Bottles

5 complaints were received during the year of milk bottles being in a dirty condition. In 4 cases the milk had been bottled at dairy premises situated out of the Borough and in one case at a farm premises situated outside the Borough. In each case the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated was notified of the complaint.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Brucella Abortus

During the year 113 samples of milk have been examined and 18 were found to contain brucella abortus, 11 samples were from herds in the Borough and 7 of milk produced out of the Borough. A notice under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 was served in each case restricting the sale of milk from 8 herds in the Borough and 3 herds out of the Borough. 6 of the samples in the Borough were from 3 herds, in each of these cases further infected cows were found as the result of further samples having been taken. Later the notices were amended to refer to the milk from specific cows in the herd.

So far as the Borough cases are concerned there were 8 notices still in force at the end of the year requiring the milk from 31 cows to be heat treated before being sold to the public.

Further to the above 4 notices were still in force from previous years, in respect of 13 infected cows.

5 positive samples involving 3 herds were reported from neighbouring authorities. On obtaining individual samples from the cows in the 3 herds, 6 cows were found to be excreting brucella abortus. In 4 cases a notice was served under the Regulations requiring the milk from the infected cows to be heat treated before being sold to the public. In the fifth case, in spite of a retail sample of milk from the herd having been found to contain brucella abortus, individual sampling of the milk from each cow in the herd on two separate occasions failed to reveal a cow excreting brucella abortus. As a result of the notices served 5 of the infected cows were slaughtered, and 4 notices were withdrawn. The fifth notice, concerning one cow is still operative.

In respect of milk from cows in herds outside the Borough 9 notices were still in force at the end of the year, of these 7 were outstanding from the previous year.

During the year 7 cases of brucellosis in humans were brought to the notice of the Department; of the 8 milk supplies involved 6 were from producers outside the Borough. Of the two supplies from within the Borough, one producer had recently had a notice served upon him respecting cows in his herd and a further retail sample taken at the time of notification of the case proved negative. In the second case, on individual sampling of the milk from the herd 4 cows were found to be excreting brucella abortus. A notice was served on the producer requiring heat treatment of milk from these cows before being sold to the public.

Of the 6 herds involved outside the Borough the milk from the cows in 4 of the herds had been found to contain brucella abortus fairly recently. In a further case a retail sample of the milk was found to be negative. In the last case, no re-actors were found in the herd on sampling. In all cases the Divisional Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the farm was situated was informed.

In tracing infection of milk 595 samples from individual cows were taken of which 61 were found to be positive.

Antibiotics in Milk

During the year 113 samples have been examined for the presence of antibiotics. 2 samples were found to contain antibiotics, one from a producer in the Borough, one from a producer outside the Borough. Respecting the unsatisfactory sample in the Borough, the producer was seen and warned as to the seriousness of selling milk containing antibiotics and, to ensure that the instructions given for treating with antibiotics are strictly adhered to. A further sample proved satisfactory.

Regarding the one unsatisfactory sample from an out of the Borough producer, the Divisional Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the producer's premises were situated and the County Milk Regulations Officer were notified.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. UNTREATED MILK								
1. Produced in the Borough	42	39	92.86	3	7.14	48	11	22.92
2. Produced out of the Borough	58	51	87.93	7	12.07	65	7	10.77
TOTALS	100	90	90.00	10	10.00	113	18	15.93

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory
2. HEAT TREATED					
A. PASTEURISED					
1. Processed in the Borough	43	43	100.00	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	17	17	100.00	—	—
B. STERILISED					
1. Processed out of the Borough	28	28	100.00	—	—
C. SCHOOLS SUPPLY					
1. Processed out of the Borough	31	30	96.77	1	3.23
TOTALS	119	118	99.16	1	0.84

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year 25 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, 10 of these were of various types of sausages, 8 of cream, 4 of cooked meats and 3 of cream trifles. On examination no pathogenic organisms were found but 4 samples of cream and 2 of cream trifles were unsatisfactory on other counts.

In addition 12 swabs from 8 chicken carcasses, 2 from chicken offal and 2 from pieces of meat, were submitted for examination. *Salmonella agona* was isolated from the carcase of a chicken; no pathogenic organisms were isolated from the remaining 11 swabs. These swabs were taken following positive swabs having been obtained from a sewer manhole. Further information on this can be found in the paragraphs dealing with Sewer and Drain Swabbing.

3 of the cream samples, all from one retailer, were found to be unsatisfactory. On investigation it was found that this was due in part to early delivery of the cream in the morning and being deposited in a sunny position outside the premises and in part to the fact that the refrigerator was not working correctly, the temperature being some 10°F above the minimum temperature required. Two further samples were found to be satisfactory.

The 2 unsatisfactory cream trifles were found to have a high colony count and to contain *E. Coli*. One was produced in the Borough and one outside the Borough. Of the one in the Borough the proprietor of the bakery concerned was notified of the result and warned as to the scrupulous cleanliness which must be associated with the preparation and handling of foodstuffs, particularly those containing cream.

Of the cream trifle produced out of the Borough the proprietors of the bakery were interviewed and their methods of production discussed. It was thought the unsatisfactory condition was due in part to the fact that the savoy bags used to put on the cream were washed but not sterilised. Arrangements were made by the firm with the local Health Department for regular sampling of their cream confectionery.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale	..	..	393
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale	..	..	16
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and "lollies"	..	..	1
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of "lollies"	..	..	2
Manufacturers using heat treatment	..	..	5
Manufacturers using cold mix	..	..	3
Number registered not now manufacturing	..	..	11

The total number of samples examined was 108; 43 samples had been produced within the Borough, of which 39 (90.70%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 4 (9.30%) were unsatisfactory, Grades 3 and 4. 65 samples had been produced out of the Borough of which 63 (96.92%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 2 (3.08%) were unsatisfactory, Grade 3. In each case the ice cream on re-sampling was found to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Registered Food Premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, Section 30 (extending Section 16 above, respecting ice cream).

Premises for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream and/or
“lollies” 412

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Premises for the preparation of preserved foods.	75
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Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. Section 45.

Hawkers of Food and their Premises	47
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Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies	4
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The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Bakehouses	36
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery			..	..	..	..	97
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Grocery	..	..	..	..	..	..	298
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies"					..	..	7
Mineral Water Manufacturers			..	..	..	..	2
Public Houses		..	..	..	..	..	161
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars			..	..	..	..	82
Supermarkets		..	..	..	..	..	7
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
Sweets, Wholesalers			..	..	..	..	5
Tripe Manufacturers			..	..	..	..	3
Wholesale Food Premises				..	..	..	21
Wines and Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,326

The following visits and inspections were made during the year:

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Food Hawkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,061
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	658
Labelling of Food Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,116
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,134

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960
FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS and DELIVERY
VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

During the year a total of 2,719 inspections was made under these Regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found.

Food Premises

Clothing, Accommodation for	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ Protective	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	7
Defective Walls, Floor, Ceiling	..	..	..	..	..	162
„ Woodwork etc.	..	..	..	..	..	27
Dogs on Premises	..	..	..	..	..	11
Equipment Defective	..	..	..	..	..	34
„ Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	92
Food Requiring Protection	..	..	..	..	..	40
„ Wrapping of	..	..	..	..	..	1
Personal Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	5
Provision of First Aid Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	34
Provision of Hot Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	35
Provision of Notice to Wash Hands	..	..	..	..	..	38
„ „ Sink	..	..	..	..	..	29
„ „ Soap, Towels etc.	..	..	..	..	..	66
„ „ Wash Hand Basin	..	..	..	..	..	63
„ „ Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	7
Refuse, Accumulation of	..	..	..	..	..	59
„ Accommodation Insufficient or Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	42
Requiring Cleansing/Decoration	..	..	..	..	..	175
„ Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rodent Infestation	..	..	..	..	..	11
Smoking etc.	..	..	..	..	..	12
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	16
Temperature of Foods	..	..	..	..	..	4
Towels Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	7
W.Cs Connecting Directly with Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	17
WCs Defective	..	..	..	..	..	31
Miscellaneous Defects or Breaches not Covered by the Above	..	..	..	..	..	31

Stalls

Defective Woodwork	..	..	..	..	..	2
Provision of Covering	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ First Aid Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ „ Name and Address	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ „ Receptacles for Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ Sink, Wash Hand Basin Towel and/or Nail Brush	..	..	..	..	..	15

Vehicles

Provision of Receptacles for Offals	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1,123

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Premises Fitted to Comply with Reg. 16		No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 Applies	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
		Fixed	Portable		
Bakehouses	36	36	—	36	36
Butchers	122	99	23	122	122
Confectioners	83	67	16	83	83
Fish, Fruit and Green-grocery	97	72	25	97	97
Fried Fish	90	62	28	90	90
Grocery	298	221	77	296	288
Ice Cream	9	9	—	9	9
Ice Cream Manufacturers including Ice Lollies	7	7	—	7	7
Public Houses and Licensed Premises ..	273	273	—	273	273
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	82	74	8	82	82
Supermarkets	7	7	—	7	7
Sweets	152	152	48	145	145
Sweets, Wholesalers ..	4	4	—	—	4
Tripe Manufacturers ..	3	3	—	3	3
Wholesale Food Premises	21	21	—	1	21

School Kitchens, Day Nurseries, Hostels, Training Centres, Civic Centre Restaurant.

The kitchens of the above premises are inspected periodically and any unsatisfactory conditions reported to the appropriate Department.

Proceedings taken.

During the year authority was given for proceedings to be taken in respect of breaches of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 in four instances, one in respect of sale of meat from a private house, one in respect of a cafe and two in respect of shops.

In the first case which was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 28th October, 1970 the defendant pleaded guilty to 9 summonses and was fined a total of £95 0s. 0d.

In the second case which was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 4th November, 1970, the defendant pleaded guilty to 5 summonses, and was fined a total of £100 0s. 0d.

In the third case which was also heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 4th November, 1970 the defendant pleaded guilty to 5 summonses one charge was withdrawn. The defendant was fined a total of £90 0s. 0d.

In the fourth case the defendant left the town and could not be traced, consequently when the case was brought to court on the 25th January, 1971 the Magistrates adjourned the case sine die.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 29 an increase of 3 during the year. During the year 25 visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were generally satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 18 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough; this is a decrease of 14 during the year. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his opinion. The large decrease in the number of hawkers coming into the Borough has been brought about because of a check which has been made during the year.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are certified Meat and Food Inspectors. All carcasses passed fit for human consumption are marked with a stamp identifying the Inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	12,027	732	87	31,758	18,561	487	63,652
Number inspected	12,027	732	87	31,758	18,561	487	63,652
Tuberculosis							
Whole Carcasses	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Percentage	—	—	—	—	0·005	—	0·005
Parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
Percentages	—	—	—	—	0·54	—	0·54
Other Diseases							
Whole Carcasses	—	3	8	39	19	—	69
Percentage	—	0·410	9·195	0·123	1·102	—	0·108
Parts	3	4	—	16	19	—	42
Organs	3,100	109	—	709	893	—	4,811
Percentage	25·420	15·437	—	2·283	4·914	—	7·624

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis, 4 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with in the manner prescribed by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Abscesses	1	—	—	2	15	16	34
Bruising	1	1	4	1	3	7	17
Carcinoma	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cysticercus Cellulosae ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Emaciation (Pathological)	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Fevered	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Jaundice	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Joint Ill	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Metritis, Septic	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	—	—	18	4	22
Oedema	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Pericarditis, Septic	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis, Septic	—	—	1	—	1	3	5
Pleurisy, Septic	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia, Septic	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Tumours	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	2	1	7	8	55	38	111

Tuberculosis Order 1938

No cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals

Beef	1,539 lbs.
Veal	324 lbs.
Mutton	2,465 lbs.
Pork	4,107 lbs.
Offals	35,293 lbs.

Condemned meat from the abattoir is removed in accordance with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969, by a private contractor on whose premises the meat is digested into fertiliser and the fat extracted for industrial use.

Raw knacker meat is sold to a zoo and that not required is sterilised by boiling and sold for pet food.

Transport of Meat.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops. On no occasion was it found necessary to institute proceedings during the year.

Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Number of licences issued during the year	22
Number of conditional licences issued during the year	15

Knackers Yard

There is one knackers yard in the Borough. Visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contraventions of the Regulations were discovered.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 cases
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	225½ lbs.
Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 lbs.
Cabbage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 lbs.
Carrots	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 x 12oz. packets
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	115 lbs.
Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	123¾ lbs.
							486
Cucumbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Currants	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	78¾ lbs.
							33 boxes
Frozen Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Frozen Foods:	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,595 items
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,515 items
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,048 items
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 lbs.
Ham (Cooked)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16¾ lbs.
Jars of Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs. 13 oz.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 lbs. 5½ ozs.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 lbs.
Ox-Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½ lbs.
Packets of Food (Various)	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 boxes
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 boxes
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 lbs. 10½ ozs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	272 x 12 oz. packets
							84 lbs.
Raisins	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 lbs.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	115 lbs.
Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,301
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Vegetables (Mixed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,156 lbs.

The following were surrendered by reason of possible contamination with salmonella organisms.

Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	146 lbs.
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 pints
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	371 lbs. 2 oz.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 lbs.

In addition to the food surrendered 30 cwts. of various foods were accepted for destruction.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed.

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Alcoholic Drink	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Almonds, Ground	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Baby Foods	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Baked Beans	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Batter Mix	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Beef Suet	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Beer	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Bread	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Breadcrumbs	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Butter	..	..	..	—	—	11	—
Buttermilk, Cultured	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Carrot Juice	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Cereal	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Cheese	..	..	..	—	—	5	2
Cheese, Egg and Bacon Pie	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Cheese Spread	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Chocolate	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Coconut, Desiccated	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Coffee	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Confectionery	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Corn Oil	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Cream	..	..	..	—	—	11	—
Cream, Sterilised	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Curry Paste	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Dessert	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Dripping	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Drugs and Medicine	..	..	..	—	—	43	—
Fish Products	..	..	..	—	—	12	—
Food Colouring	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Food Flavouring	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Fruit, Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Ginger	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Health Foods	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Herbs	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Honey	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	—	—	17	—
Jelly	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Lard	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Lemon Juice	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Linseed Oil	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Malted Milk	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Margarine	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Marzipan	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Meat Products	..	..	..	—	—	50	—
Milk	..	..	..	81	1	5	—
Milk, Condensed	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Milk, Evaporated	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Milk, Instant Low Fat Skimmed	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Milk Pudding	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Milk Top	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Mineral Salts	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Nut Mix	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Nut Spread	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Onions, Dried	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Oranges	..	..	..	—	—	1	—

					FORMAL		INFORMAL	
					Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pepper	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Preserves	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Potato, Instant	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Potato, Sweet	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Rice Pudding	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Sauce and Pickles	..	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Shandy	..	..	..	..	—	—	8	—
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Slimming Foods	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Soft Drinks	..	..	..	..	—	—	18	—
Soup	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Spirits	..	..	..	..	3	1	—	1
Sponge Mixture	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Sweet Dumpling Mixture	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Vegetables, Dehydrated	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
					84	2	308	6

2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
60	Pure Pork Lard (Informal)	Contains 0·9% moisture	Manufacturers warned.
165	Lievito the yeast – 88 baking powder vanilla flavour (Informal)	Irregular Label (No yeast) Contains 7·2% available carbon dioxide	Sample taken at Importer's premises Importer informed. Con- signment returned to Italy.
166	Lievito the yeast – 88 Baking powder (Informal)	Irregular Label (No yeast) Contains 6·9% available carbon dioxide	Sample taken at Import- er's premises. Importer informed Consign- ment returned to Italy.
257	Rum (Informal)	Contains 69·1% Proof Spirit	Sample consisted of miniature bottle. Bottlers informed.
266	Parmigiano Grattugiato (Informal)	Irregular Label. All Declarations in a foreign language	Existing stocks in pro- cess of being traced to Importers.
279	Mild Cheddar Cheese (Informal)	Sub-standard due to the pressure of a sulphur- ous paste. Wrapper was distended by a mixture of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide.	Vendor and Packer warn- ed.
46	Milk	Contains at least 3·4% extraneous water.	Proceedings taken. Defendant fined £20 with £7 2. 0d. costs.
71	White Rum	Contains only 67% proof spirit	Proceedings taken. Def- endant fined £20 00 with £5·65 costs.

EXTRANEEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

115 complaints of food were received during the year, 45 more than last year. Complaints of this nature are becoming more numerous each year. 39 complaints were of foreign matter in food, including drawing pins, wood, metal, grease and in one particular instance a piece of sponge. 24 complaints were of the condition of the food such as souring or abnormal taste or smell. 23 were of food being in a mouldy condition, 21 of food containing insects or larvae either dead or alive, such as wasps, flies and larvae of moths, and 6 concerned either dirt in milk or dirty milk bottles. Of the 2 remaining, one was of the corrosion of the inner surface of a tin containing food and one concerned a prohibited dye in sweet potatoes.

In some cases, especially those concerned with the taste or smell of the food, it was found that although the complaint may have been justified the food was in fact wholesome. In all cases where it was thought necessary and where proceedings were not taken a caution was given.

Legal proceedings were taken as follows:—

Offence	Result
Sale of Easter Eggs containing larvae of an insect ..	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of fish and chips and chips containing body of a wood louse	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of bottle of milk containing a piece of wood ..	Fined £5 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of tin of beans in a mouldy condition	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of steak and kidney pie in a mouldy condition ..	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Exposure for sale of a steak and kidney pie in a mouldy condition	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of eggs unfit for human consumption ..	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of sausage rolls in a mouldy condition ..	Fined £30 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of bottle of milk containing mouldy insoluble milk residues	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £2 10s. 0d. costs
Sale of meat pie in a mouldy condition	Fined £15 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £15 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £20 0s. 0d. with £3 3s. 0d. costs
Sale of meat pie in a mouldy condition	Fined £15 0s. 0d. with £2 10s. 0d. costs
Sale of frozen fried potato chips in a mouldy con- dition	Fined £15 0s. 0d. with £2 10s. 0d. costs
Sale of cake which had been sprinkled with a det- ergent powder instead of icing sugar	Fined £25 0s. 0d. with £2 10s. 0d. costs
Sale of loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £20.00 with £2.50 costs
Sale of bacon containing maggots	Defendants pleaded warranty. The Mag- istrates decided the defence was accept- able. They ruled, how- ever, that the case was properly brought and refused an app- lication for costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

RAYMOND MALLINDER, ESQ., B.SC., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst

During the year 400 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:—

Milk .. .. .	..	..	..	83
Milk, Channel Islands	..	..	..	5
Other Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	312

Eight samples were adulterated or irregular i.e. 2.0 per cent of the samples examined.

Milk Only one sample of milk was unsatisfactory; it was adulterated by 3.4 per cent of extraneous water.

Baking Powder is required to contain at least 8 per cent of available carbon dioxide. Two samples contained only 6.9 and 7.2 per cent respectively. These samples also had irregular labels which gave the impression that they contained yeast, whereas no yeast was present.

Cheese Two samples were criticised, one was not labelled in accordance with the Regulations, the other was packed in hermetically sealed plastic which was tightly distended with gas. On opening the package there was a rush of foul smelling gas containing carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide (which smells like rotten eggs). The cheese had absorbed this sulphurous flavour. The spoilage was due to bacterial action.

Rum Two samples labelled as containing 70° proof spirit were found to contain only 67.0° and 69.1° proof respectively.

Lard labelled as Pure Lard was adulterated by 0.9 per cent water.

The average results of the 82 genuine samples of ordinary milk were:—

Fat	3.95 per cent
Non Fatty Solids	8.69 per cent

The average composition of the 5 genuine samples of Channel Islands Milk was:—

Fat	4.60 per cent
Non Fatty Solids	8.97 per cent

Extra Samples submitted following complaints by Members of the Public.

Seventy one samples were included under this heading. The more serious complaints resulted in prosecution; in a few cases the complaints were not supported by scientific investigation.

Complaints not Substantiated. Some complaints must have been registered because the food did not come up to the expectation of the purchaser. There were two samples of sausages, a fruit tart, two bottles of gin and a chicken meal; we found these to be normal.

A family complained that a cough Linctus had made them sick. We could find no abnormality and when we consumed the linctus we suffered no ill effects. Some other factor must have been responsible for the illness.

Foreign Bodies in Food. More than twenty samples were examined in this category. A bottle of milk contained a sediment of dirt, another had a film of black grime on its inner surface. In a third bottle of milk there was a piece of wood more than 4 inches long.

The purchaser of a meal of chips and meat pie was shocked to find a piece of wire in it. There was a piece of wood amongst the contents of a tin of sild, a drawing pin in an Eccles Cake and a large piece of broken glass in a jar of bilberries.

Hairs and Fibres There were fine fibres of jute in a custard tart, cattle hairs on pieces of meat and a piece of pig skin complete with bristles in a tin of Chopped Pork.

Foreign Matter with a simple explanation There were strange lumps amongst the peanuts in a packet; they were simply nut fragments. Brown streaks in two white loaves turned out to be traces of malt loaf and a strange blackish object in a white teacake was a crushed currant. There were crumbs of burnt bread in a white loaf and particles of burnt sugar in boiled sweets. The sediment in a bottle of orange crush was simply orange pulp and the deposit in malt vinegar was due to acetic acid bacteria which had not been properly filtered out. Hard brown substance in plum jam was simply a broken plum stone.

Insects and Maggots A bacon joint and a pig's trotter had both been fly blown and carried living maggots. There was a dead earwig in the same bag as a sliced loaf and chocolate Easter Eggs and chocolate biscuits had both been damaged by moth grubs and fouled by faecal pellets and webbing.

In amongst some cooked chipped potatoes was a wood louse, which had been cooked with them.

A fly was discovered in a tin of corned beef, a caterpillar in a tin of peas and a wasp in a tin of apples. There were also parts of a wasp in a jar of honey.

Faulty Tinned Goods.

Occasionally we find the insides of food tins to be corroded. Usually this is owing to the failure of the lacquer coating and the contents are sometimes badly stained by iron from the damaged tinplate. Examples included a tin of grapefruit, another of egg custard baby food and one of spaghetti hoops. The last item was completely spoiled by iron staining.

We received tins which had been punctured by some sharp object or instrument – a tin of salmon was completely bad, and the contents of a tin of corned beef and a tin of baked beans were mouldy and unfit for consumption.

A householder opened a tin of baked beans and was astonished to find the beans covered in mould. Close examination revealed a faulty seam in the tin which had admitted air, bacteria and mould spores.

Food out of Condition or Tainted

All the complaints in this category were justified by our investigations.

Slices of bacon in a plastic wrapping were definitely "off" as was a portion of fried fish which must have been stale before cooking.

Two separate tins of baked beans from the same consignment tasted of "T.C.P." – we traced the complaint to minute quantities of chlorinated phenols.

An orange drink had fermented until it had an alcohol content of 3 degrees proof and a horrible flavour.

A cream sponge cake had a peculiar soapy flavour. The soapiness was concentrated in the sprinkling of white powder on the top surface, instead of being icing sugar, a household washing powder had been used.

Mouldy Foods

In addition to the mouldy tinned goods, we received 15 other items which were mouldy. These included meat pies, cheese, bread, sausage rolls, frozen chipped potatoes and confectionery. All these foods had been kept either too long or under unsatisfactory conditions.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

During the year 30 visits were made to licensed premises where boiling plants for waste food are installed. No contraventions of the Order were found. At the end of the year there were 6 licensed premises in the Borough. In two cases, however, the keeping of pigs had ceased, at least for the time being.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

30 samples were obtained during the year, all informal, of these 18 were of fertilisers of which 7 were unsatisfactory and 12 of feeding stuffs of which one was unsatisfactory. Regarding the samples of fertilisers, in 5 cases the statutory statement was unsatisfactory in that one or more ingredients were either above or below the declared value by more than the permitted limit of variation. In one case a percentage of one ingredient was given as being within a range of figures, whereas a definite figure should have been stated. In a further case one ingredient should have been declared as a percentage of the portions, soluble and insoluble, and not as one single percentage. In 3 cases the fertiliser was satisfactory for the purpose stated.

Concerning the unsatisfactory sample of feeding stuff, here again the statutory statement was unsatisfactory. In this case the amount of one ingredient was below the declared value by more than the permitted limit of variation. In all cases the vendor was informed of the result of the analysis. In none of the cases was it considered that the variation was sufficient to render the article unsuitable for the purpose for which it was intended.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consist mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The traders concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 136 and the number of sellers who are required to keep a poisons book (Sec. 18 (3) (b)) recording the names of persons to whom a poison has been sold was 5.

There were 228 visits to premises during the year.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

WATER SUPPLY

W. M. JOLLANS, ESQ., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.

Waterworks Engineer and Manager

Water

The consumption of water over the whole Undertaking is shown as follows:—

For domestic purposes	36.12 gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	19.94 " " " " "

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution, and a small quantity of lime is added to raise the pH to approximately 8.6

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot North and South Side
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill.
Wessenden Old Reservoir	Longwood
Blakeley Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top, Lindley
Digley Reservoir	Holmbridge

Bacteriological Examination

Samples of untreated water, treated water from filter stations and from consumers' taps were taken and submitted to bacteriological analysis.

	1970	1969
Total number of bacteriological samples:	1,593	1,108
Total number of raw water samples	394	310
Total number of treated water samples	1,199	798
Percentage of negative treated water samples ..	96.7	95.5

Chemical Examination

Samples of raw water, filtered water, and water from supply were analysed at regular intervals. The results are expressed as parts per million except pH and colour which are in the standard units for these values. The following are average results.

	Raw Water	Treated Water	Samples in Supply
Colour (°Hazen)	15	<5	<5
pH	4.6	8.3	8.3
Total Solids	77	83	83
Chloride	19	19	19
Total Hardness	26	36	35
Oxygen absorbed	1.84	0.63	0.58
Free Chlorine	—	0.06	0.03
Total Chlorine	—	0.26	0.16
Lead	0.11*	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.88	0.22	0.23
Manganese	0.19	0.16	0.10
Aluminium	0.86	0.27	0.27
Sodium	9.6	12.3	12.8
Potassium	1.5	1.4	1.5
Fluoride			
unfluoridated supplies ..	0.10	0.10	0.10
fluoridated supplies ..	0.10	0.99	0.84

* Tests have shown that plumbo-solvency is negligible at pH values greater than 7.0. The only samples found to contain lead have been raw acidic waters drawn from filter station taps having lead services and from isolated

samples taken in supply, where for some reason the treated water pH had fallen below 7.0. The case of the latter was found during 1970 when the lead content was 0.10 p.p.m.

Contamination

Two cases of serious contamination occurred during 1970.

(a) Phenol Contamination of Wessenden Head Reservoir:

This was a small scale repetition of the serious phenol contamination which occurred in December, 1968. The quantity of phenol matter which had found its way into the reservoir was approximately 10% of the previous case, but even this necessitated the reservoir being taken out of use for three weeks, during which the phenol degraded naturally in the reservoir.

Attempts were again made to discover the identity of the person or persons responsible and although the evidence gave a clear indication the police did not consider that it was sufficient to charge the firm concerned.

(b) Contamination of Blackmoorfoot Reservoir

This case although less serious in the event was potentially a far more serious health hazard. A quantity of septic tank sludge was deposited very close to the reservoir but fortunately none of the material got into the reservoir due to early detection and prompt remedial action. In this case the offender, a driver employed by a firm of sludge disposal contractors was prosecuted and fined the sum of £20.

Number of dwellinghouses supplied							
(within the Borough) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,849
Population supplied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Direct to House.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	132,057
(b) By means of standpipe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of clean W.Cs. including trough closets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,811
Number of House W.Cs. added during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	955
Number of Trade W.Cs. added during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	448

PUBLIC CLEANSING

E. AUSTIN, ESQ., M.INST., P.C.

Director of Public Cleansing and Haulage

Refuse collection in all districts of the borough was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year with the exception of the period of the "Dirty Jobs Strike". At most other times, a weekly or near-weekly collection was made and the only occasions when this level was not attained was during the weeks immediately following a public holiday or during periods of exceptional sickness or absenteeism.

The strike highlighted the importance of the department's work although it was very disappointing that refuse from hospitals was not collected and that old people particularly suffered the inconvenience and embarrassment of overflowing closet receptacles. Fortunately, there does not appear to have been any serious effect as a result of the strike from a health point of view but this should not be taken as a pattern for the future and there is obviously a lesson to be learned.

The department's free service for the collection of bulky household refuse such as furniture, refrigerators, gas boilers, etc., appears to be widely known and appreciated and the number of pre-paid postcards returned asking for articles to be removed reached the new record of 1,634, this, of course, being additional to hundreds of requests by telephone, letter or personal call.

In spite of this free service, there were many instances of indiscriminate dumping of refuse. In cases where sufficient evidence as to the identity of persons dumping refuse was available, the department instructed proceedings. Five successful prosecutions were obtained with fines of up to £20 being imposed and one case is still pending.

The department was represented on the "Clean-up Campaign" committee and co-operated on several occasions in clean-up operations on land, at several places on the canal and at the River Colne.

There was an increase in the number of abandoned vehicles reported and 69 cases were investigated.

One of the difficulties associated with the storage and collection of refuse, especially in view of its ever increasing bulk, is the lack of adequate storage facilities, and developers seem very loath to sacrifice space for this very important purpose. For some time now, officers of the department have inspected plans of all major development schemes and new buildings and made recommendations with regard to storage facilities and access thereto but, all too often, these have not been complied with, resulting in chaos in some cases.

Difficulty was experienced in removing refuse from the new Market Hall because of lack of space and alterations to the layout after inspection of plans by the department's officers; it has now been decided, however, to install a refuse compacter in the service area and this should considerably reduce the number of loads to be removed.

Some progress, though very slow, has been made towards the building of an incinerator and the Council has now accepted the need for the disposal of refuse by incineration and decided, subject to financial approval, to proceed with the scheme.

SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, ESQ., B.SC., F.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor

Sewerage Works in Course of Construction or Completed During 1970

New storm water overflow and alterations to sewers at Outlane due to Lancashire – Yorkshire Motorway	£5,495
New sewer at Acton Flat to divert existing sewers at Ainley Top due to Lancashire-Yorkshire Motorway.	£6,190
Sewer at Slack, Outlane including pumping station and rising main	£9,446
Storm water overflow, Bradford Road, Shearing Cross two existing, one of which was unsatisfactory	£6,421
Fair Lea Road sewer enlargement for development at Taylor Hill	£2,950
Replacement of existing defective sewer from Meltham Road to Bourn View Road	£1,600
Bradford Road sewer enlargement from Fartown to Long Hill Road and new storm water overflow at Red Doles	£93,000
New Hey Road sewer enlargement from Laund Road to Mount Avenue	£17,000

Defective Drainage

Cases dealt with	39
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WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

J. BLACKBURN, ESQ., B.SC.(HONS.), A.R.I.C., F.INST.W.P.C., F.I.P.H.E.
Director, Department of Water Pollution Control.

During the year ending 3rd January, 1971, the following amounts of domestic waste water, trade effluent and storm water were received at the inlet to the Deighton Works of the County Borough for treatment:—

Domestic and Textile Waste ..	6,844,162,900 gallons
Chemical Trade Waste ..	2,208,312,400 gallons
TOTAL WASTE WATER ..	9,052,475,300 gallons

The amounts of sludge and solid matter arrested at the purification works during the year were as follows:—

	Tons
Catch Pit	1,395
Detritus Tanks	16,957
Main Sedimentation Tanks	26,373
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	62,008
Humus Tanks	22,366
TOTAL	129,099

The pressure filtration plants at the Deighton and Bradley Works have produced the following amounts of Press Cake:—

Works	Source of Cakes	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludge	3,730
Bradley	Chemical Trade Waste Sludge	12,630
Bradley	Biological Sludge	3,370

During the year 158 tons of recovered grease and 3,320 tons of processed fertiliser have been produced.

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